

# ARMY NAVY

## GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR JOURNAL. AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XIII.—NUMBER 27.  
WHOLE NUMBER 651.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1876.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR,  
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### The Best Breech-Loading Rifle in the World.

#### THE "REMINGTON CREEDMOOR" RIFLE.

#### Price List of Remingtons' Breech-Loading Rifles, Cartridges, Etc.

##### Sporting, Hunting, and Target Rifles.

###### STEEL BARRELS.

Length of Barrels.....	24, 26 in., 28 in., 30 in., 32 in., 34 in.	Weight of No. 1 Rifle, from 8½ to 15 pounds.
Price.....	\$32.00, \$34.00, \$36.00, \$38.00, \$40.00.	Weight of No. 2 Rifle, from 5½ to 8 pounds.

Peep and Globe Sights, per set.....	\$5.00	Swivel and Sling.....	\$2.00
Set Triggers.....	2.50	Re-loading Implements, per set.....	5.00
Varnished Stocks, selected.....	4.00	Rifles of 22-100 calibre.....	2.00
Oiled and Polished Stocks, selected.....	4.00	Pistol-Grips.....	10.00

###### CREEDMOOR RIFLES, Vernier and Wind-Gauge Sights Pistol-Grip.

Sole Leather Trunk-Shape Creedmoor Case.....	\$100.00	Angular Bayonet.....	\$16.50
" " Cartridge Case.....	20.00	Length of Barrel, 39.5 in. Length of Gun, 47.5 in. Weight without Bayonet, 9 lbs., 1 oz.	
Spirit Level for Wind-Gauge Sight, extra.....	7.50	Weight with Bayonet, 9 lbs., 15 oz.	
Sight Dices for Wind-Gauge Sight, extra, each.....	2.00	SPRINGFIELD TRANSFORMED, Cal. 58, Angular Bayonet.....	\$13.00
Shells, per 100.....	1.50	Length of Barrel, 39 in. Length of Gun, 54.75 in. Weight without Bayonet, 9 lbs., 11 oz.	
Swedged and Patched Bullets, per 100.....	2.50	Weight with Bayonet, 10 lbs., 9 oz.	
Vernier Sights, separate from the gun, Creedmoor pattern.....	1.50	SPRINGFIELD TRANSFORMED, Cal. 58 (Short Model).....	\$13.00
Wind-Gauge Sights, separate from the gun, Creedmoor pattern.....	4.00	Angular Bayonet, Length of Barrel, 36 in. Length of Gun, 61.75 in. Weight without Bayonet, 9 lbs., 8 oz.	
Primers, (per box, 250).....	50	Weight with Bayonet, 10 lbs., 6 oz.	
Ball Seater.....	1.25	SPANISH MODEL, Cal. 43 in. (or 11mm.) Angular Bayonet.....	\$16.50
Primer Extractor.....	1.25	Length of Barrel, 35.2 in. Weight without Bayonet, 9 lbs., 4 oz. Length of Gun, 50.2 in.	

###### Cartridges for Sporting Rifles.

Prices.....	\$8.00,	\$14.50,	\$18.00,	\$24.00,	\$30.00,	Rim Fire,
Sizes.....	22, long,	22, long,	22, long,	44, long,	46, long,	per 1000.
Weight of Ball.....	29 grs.,	91 grs.,	148 grs.,	222 grs.,	306 grs.,	
Weight of Powder.....	5 grs.,	13 grs.,	18 grs.,	28 grs.,	35 grs.,	
Prices.....	\$35.00,	\$37.50,	\$45.00,	\$53.00,	\$67.50,	Centre Fire,
Sizes.....	40,	44,	44 Creedm'r,	45,	50,	per 1000.
Weight of Ball.....	315 grs.,	400 grs.,	550 grs.,	300 grs.,	450 grs.,	
Weight of Powder.....	50 grs.,	77 grs.,	90 grs.,	45 grs.,	70 grs.,	

###### Cases for Rifles.

Black Walnut, lined, each.....	\$7.00 to \$15.00	Bag Leather, Flexible, gun shape.....	\$3.00
Mahogany, " " " " ".....	7.00 to 30.00	Sheepskin, " " " " ".....	2.00
Rosewood, " " " " ".....	20.00 to 40.00	Canvas, Waterproof, " " " " ".....	2.50
Russet Leather, (stiff,) trunk shape, " " " " ".....	15.00	Cartridge Belts.....	5.00
gun shape.....	5.00	Cartridge Box and Belt.....	1.25

#### Double-Barreled Breech-loading SHOT-GUN.

##### Whitmore's Patents.

August 8, 1871. April 16, 1872.

In order to suit the requirements of our different customers, we make three styles of gun, differing only in the finish and kind of barrels and stocks, which we offer at the following prices.

Plain Walnut Stock, Decarbonized Steel Barrel.

Extra " " " " ".....

Extra " " " " ".....

Extra Pairs of Barrels, fitted to same breech.

Double Gun, one Barrel Rifle and one Shot, Decarbonized Steel Barrel, Double Rifle.....

Length of barrels, 28, 30 inches. Bore, 10 or 12 gauge. Weight, 8 to 8½ lbs.

**Breech-Loading Single-Barrel Shot Guns.**

16 bore, 30 in. barrels, weight 6½ lbs. Prices, \$22.50, \$35, \$56, \$70, \$80, \$100, according to style.

**Cartridge Shells.**

Remington Metal, per doz.....

Paper Shells, 1st quality, No. 10, per 100.....

Paper Shells, 1st quality, No. 12, per 100.....

Paper Shells, 1st quality, No. 13, per 100.....

Paper Shells, 3d quality, No. 12, per 100.....

Paper Shells, 3d quality, No. 13, per 100.....

Primers.

Remington, per box, 250.....

Wads.

Paper, per box.....

Eley's Best, per box.....

50 cts. For Paper Shells, per box, 250.....

25 cts. Felt, per box.....

25 cts. Eley's Best, per box.....

#### AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

##### Mohawk Valley Patent Clipper Steel Plows.

WOOD OR IRON BEAM.

ALL STEEL.

AND OUR IMPROVED COMBINATION HARD MOLD-BOARDS.

No. C, 3.....

A, 1.....

C, 1.....

A, 16.....

C, O2.....

C, 11.....

C, 10½.....

C, O6.....

9 Cast Mold Board.....

14.....

14 for deep plowing.....

14½ all iron.....

With Sub-soil Attachments.

Nos. A, 1 & C, 1.....

Michigan Double Plows.

Nos. A, 1 & C, 1.....

Small Jointer Plow—Cast.

Large Pointer Plow—Steel.

Steel Shovel Plows, \$6.50 to \$7.50 each. One and Two-horse Cultivators, \$9 to \$16.50 each. Cast Steel Hoes, in great variety, from \$5 to \$13 per dozen. Cast Steel Garden Rakes, \$8 to \$12 per doz. Malleable Iron Rakes, \$5.50 to \$6.50 per doz.

SUPERIOR "LOWMAN PATENT" SOLID CAST-STEEL SHOVELS of various sizes and patterns. Send for price list.

Steel Plows, \$6.50 to \$7.50 each. One and Two-horse Cultivators, \$9 to \$16.50 each. Cast Steel Hoes, in great variety, from \$5 to \$13 per dozen. Cast Steel Garden Rakes, \$8 to \$12 per doz. Malleable Iron Rakes, \$5.50 to \$6.50 per doz.

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Thirty-first Annual Report  
OF THE  
**NEW-YORK**  
Life Insurance Company.  
OFFICE:  
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,  
JANUARY 1, 1876.

Amount of Net Cash Assets,  
Jan. 1, 1875.....\$97,145,777 51

Revenue Account.

Premiums and annual-  
ties.....\$6,060,002 81  
Interest received and  
accrued.....1,570,638 34—7,930,661 15  
.....\$35,085,438 66

Disbursement Account.  
Losses by death.....\$1,524,814 83  
Dividends and returned  
premiums on can-  
celed policies.....2,481,696 96  
Life annuities, matured  
endowments and re-  
insurances.....182,400 83  
Commissions, broker-  
ages, and agency ex-  
penses.....361,918 06  
Advertising and physi-  
cians' fees.....87,591 26  
Taxes, office and law  
expenses, salaries,  
printing, etc.....280,114 03—4,918,535 97  
.....\$30,166,902 69

Assets.  
Cash in Trust Com-  
pany, in bank, and  
on hand.....\$1,768,991 26  
Invested in United  
States, New York  
City, and other  
stocks market value  
\$7,633,944).....1,840,340 53  
Real estate.....7,154,191 05  
Bonds and mortgages,  
(secured by real es-  
tate valued at more  
than double the  
amount loaned, build-  
ings thereon insured  
for \$15,717,000,  
and the policies as-  
signed to the Com-  
pany as additional  
collateral security).....17,685,597 50  
Loans on existing poli-  
cies (the reserve held  
by the Co. on these  
policies amounts to  
\$4,000,586).....885,728 82  
Quarterly and semi-  
annual premiums on  
existing policies, due  
subsequent to Jan. 1,  
1876.....463,369 64  
Premiums on existing  
policies in course of  
transmission and col-  
lection, (estimated  
reserve on these poli-  
cies, \$10,000 includ-  
ed in liabilities).....105,341 54  
Agents' balances.....27,111 49  
Accrued interest to  
Jan. 1, 1876, on in-  
vestments.....257,130 86—30,166,902 69  
Excess of market value of securi-  
ties over cost.....479,052 95

Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1876, \$30,645,955 64

Appropriated as follows:

Adjusted losses, due  
subsequent to Jan. 1,  
1876.....\$303,165 00  
Reported losses await-  
ing proof, etc.....144,598 66  
Reserved for reimbur-  
sance on existing poli-  
cies, participating in-  
surance at four per  
cent. Carlisle net pre-  
mium; non-partici-  
pating at five per  
cent. Carlisle net  
premium.....27,390,306 44  
Reserved for contingent  
liability to Ton-  
tine Dividend Fund  
over and above a four  
per cent reserve on  
existing policies of  
that class.....308,138 81—28,146,298 91

DIVISIBLE SURPLUS.....\$2,199,656 73

From the undivided surplus of \$2,499,656 73 the  
Board of Trustees has declared a Reversionary  
Dividend, available on settlement of next annual  
premium, to participating policies, proportionate  
to their contributions to surplus. The cash value  
of such reversion may be used in settlement  
of the policy-holder so elect.

DURING THE YEAR, 7,029 POLICIES HAVE  
BEEN ISSUED, INSURING \$21,964,190.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, WILLIAM A. BOOTH,  
DAVID DOWS, H. B. CLAFLIN,  
ISAAC C. KENDALL, J. F. SEYMOUR,  
DANIEL S. MILLER, C. R. BOGERT, M. D.,  
JOHN MAIRS, GEORGE A. OSGOOD,  
WM. H. APPLETON, HENRY BOWERS,  
ROBERT B. COLLINS, SANDFORD COBB,  
WILLIAM BARTON, EDWIN MARTIN,  
LOOMIS L. WHITE, JOHN M. FURMAN,  
WILLIAM H. BEERS.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.  
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Vice-Pres't  
and Actuary.

THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.  
D. O'DELL, Superintendent of Agencies.  
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., Medical  
GEORGE WILKES, M. D., Examiners.  
CHARLES WRIGHT, M. D., Assistant Medical Examiner.

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MERCHANT TAILOR,  
METROPOLITAN HOTEL,  
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Army and Navy Tailors,  
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BOSTON, MASS.**

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ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS,  
No. 1400 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILA.**

**J. R. ACKERMANN'S SON,  
ARMY TAILOR,  
736 BROADWAY, New York.**

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**Painless Opium Antidote.**

**Discovered in 1868.**

Theriaki, a Quarterly Magazine, with  
full particulars, prescriptions, etc.  
Sent free.

Address **DR. S. B. COLLINS,**  
La Porte, Ind.

Presses from \$4 to  
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for Catalogue to W. Y. EDWARDS,  
1 Church Street, New York.

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With wires to preserve one year's numbers  
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price \$1.00.

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DOLLARS  
Gen. Accident  
TICKET,  
25 Cents  
ONE DAY.**

**UNTIL YOU REACH  
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OF HARTFORD, CONN.**

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POLICIES by the  
month or year for  
any amount from  
\$1,000 to \$5,000,  
with weekly in-  
demnity in the ratio  
of \$5 to each \$1,000  
Insurance.  
W. A. ARMSTRONG, Manager.**

**New York Depot For Sharps Rifles.**

A full stock of the SHORT, MID, and LONG RANGE Rifles. Also, Remington, Wesson, Ballard, Stevens, Maynard and other makers' rifles, of all calibers at manufacturers' prices. Special arrangements made with clubs. Every rifle purchased can be tested, and sighted in the 100 yard range under Broadway. Tents, camping outfit, targets, Ordnance and Quartermasters' Stores, Metallic Cartridges of all kinds.

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Repairing done and ambers fitted at the shortest notice.

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This metal has all the brilliancy and durability of Gold. Prices, \$15, \$20 and \$25 each. Ladies', Gents' and Boys' sizes. Patent Levers, Hunting Cases and Chronometer Balance, equal in appearance and for time to Gold Watches. Chains from \$2 to \$12 each. All the latest styles of jewelry at one-tenth the cost of Gold. Goods sent C. O. D. by express; by ordering six you get one free. Send postal order and we will send the goods free of expense. Send stamp for our Illustrated Circular. Address, **COLLINS METAL WATCH FACTORY, 335 Broadway, New York City.**

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May be raised or lowered in height to suit any person or purpose, and folded compactly in a moment. Invaluable to Army and Navy Officers. For writing, study, or Ladies' work the best table in the world. Just the thing for expedition or hospital use. Tables for games a specialty, inlaid with Chess and Cribbage boards. Made in great variety of style, size, shape and price. Send for illustrated circular, and quote ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.  
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SHIRTS  
TO ORDER.**

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the United States.  
Send for Circular.

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**FINE CUSTOM**

**SHIRT-MAKER,**

No. 300 Fulton St.,  
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Improved Rules for Self Measurement and Scale of Prices sent on application.

J. C. F. DEECKEN,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

**MILITARY GOODS.**

FULL-DRESS CAPS, EPAULETS, FATIGUE  
CAPS, AND ALL KINDS OF EQUIP-  
MENTS OF

THE NATIONAL GUARD  
OF VARIOUS STATES CONSTANTLY ON  
HAND AND MADE TO ORDER AT  
SHORT NOTICE.

Wholesale and Retail,

NO. 160 GRAND STREET

Between Broadway and Centre St.  
(Formerly 160 Canal St.)



1876 Dreer's Garden Calendar, 1876  
Contains descriptive and price list of Vegetable, Flower and Grass Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Novelty, and every GARDEN REQUISITE. Beautifully illustrated. Send two 3 ct. stamps for p't'ge.

HENRY A. DREER, 714 Chestnut St., Phila.



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Publication Office, 23 Murray St.  
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

THIS week, for the third time within as many months, we add an extra sheet of four pages to the **ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL**, to make room for the matters of importance to the Army and Navy, which crowd our columns, particularly at this season of the year.

## THE ARMY.

ULYSES S. GRANT, President and Commander-in-Chief.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.  
Colonel Randolph B. Marcy, Inspector-General.  
Colonel Wm. M. K. Dunn, Judge-Advocate-General.  
Colonel Albert J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer.  
Colonel Rufus Ingalls, A. Quartermaster-General.  
Brigadier-General R. Macfieley, Commissary General of Subsistence.

Brigadier-General Jos. K. Barnes, Surgeon-General.

Colonel Benj. Alvord, Paymaster-General.

### HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE U. S.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.

St. Louis, Mo. Colonel W. D. Whipple, Asst. Adjt-General.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-General P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.  
Colonel Richard C. Drum, A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Brigadier-General Alfred H. Terry: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

Major George D. Ruggles, A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Major E. R. Pratt, A. A.-G.

District of New Mexico.—Colonel —————: Headquarters Santa Fe, N. M.

First Lieutenant Thomas Blair, 15th Infantry, Act. A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.—Brigadier-General Geo. Crook: Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Williams, A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.—Brigadier-General C. C. Augur: Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

Major Oliver D. Greene, A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.

Major Jos. H. Taylor, A. A.-G.

#### DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General L. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.  
Capt. Berney B. Keeler, 18th Inf., A. D. C. and Act. A. A.-G.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, New York.

Colonel Jas. B. Fry, A. A.-G.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

##### DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Major-General J. M. Schofield: Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.  
Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Kelton, A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CO. UMBRIA.—Brevet Major-General O. O. Howard: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

Major Henry C. Wood, A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brevet Major-General August V. Kautz: Headquarters, Prescott.

Major James F. Martin, A. A.-G.

G. O. No. 6, WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1876.

Promulgates proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, upon Captain Thomas Byrne, Twelfth Infantry, while at Camp Beale's Springs and camp at La Paz, A. T., during 1874-75. The Court, after hearing charges made by Thomas McKay, late Commissary Sergeant, U. S. Army, is of the opinion that, with the exception of an occasional excessive indulgence in intoxicating drinks, the allegations are groundless; and further, that these excesses were at long intervals, and do not appear to have interfered with the proper performance of Byrne's official duties. The Court finds that during the period covered by this investigation, and for a long time previous, Captain Byrne, in addition to his ordinary military duties, was intrusted with the task of controlling the Hualpai Indians; that Captain Byrne performed the duty of maintaining this band in peaceful relations with the Government with much skill, sagacity, and with perfect success, notwithstanding many and serious obstacles thrown in his way by interested parties; and in doing so there was imposed upon him a heavy responsibility and severe mental and physical labor, making it necessary for him at times to rely with too implicit a confidence upon his company Sergeants, which reliance in the case of McKay, the accused of Captain Byrne, was misplaced and at times abused.

"The allegations of criminal misconduct on the part of Captain Byrne are not in any manner substantiated; on the contrary, the investigation has shown the integrity as well as the efficiency of this officer to be of a very high order, and that in the performance of the various duties required of him, including the management and pacification of the Hualpai savages, he acquitted himself in a manner highly creditable to himself and to the full satisfaction of the Department Commander, under whose instructions he was acting. The Court is of opinion that no further action is necessary in this case."

The proceedings, findings, and opinion of the Court are approved by the Secretary.

Captain Byrne is, however, reminded that a habit of indulgence in strong drink, such as is ascribed to him by the Court, while it may not materially interfere with the proper performance of his duties as an officer,

cannot be continued without depreciating the *morale* of his command and prejudicing the interests of the service. The Court of Inquiry is dissolved.

G. O. No. 7, WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1876.

Published report of Board of Officers, consisting of Brevet Major-General D. H. Rucker, A. Q. M. Gen.; Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Black, Eighteenth Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Royal, Third Cavalry; Captain A. C. Wildrick, Third Artillery, and Captain J. G. C. Lee, A. Q. M., Recorder, on "the horse-shoes and mule-shoes best adapted to the service." The Board is of opinion that the iron Goodenough horse-shoe is the best for Cavalry use, and recommend its adoption for that arm of the service. Its great advantages are, that it is a light, completely finished shoe, shaped, fitted, punched and ready for immediate use. No fire whatever need be used in shoeing, as the shoe, if not of the required shape, can be readily refitted cold. On scouts or marches this can, if necessary, be done with the ordinary nail-iron hammer, and on a wagon-tire or block of wood. These advantages over a shoe that needs to be heated to be shaped, fitted, cut off, and punched, seem to the Board obvious and of great importance. For Light Artillery use the Board is of the opinion that the Goodenough shoes, both of iron and steel, the Burden shoe, and the Shoenerberger shoe are the most suitable, possessing as they do the necessary requirements to a larger extent than the other shoes submitted to the Board. The adoption of these horse-shoes for that arm of the service is therefore recommended. In the judgment of the Board at least a portion of the shoes for horses of the Light Artillery must be calked. The Burden and Shoenerberger shoes most readily admit this, and it can usually be done at the battery-forgo. For this reason these shoes seem to possess greater advantages. The Board, however, impressed with the excellence of the Goodenough shoe, has decided that the steel shoe of this manufacture, possessing much merit, should be admitted into the list of horse-shoes for Light Artillery, and also that the lighter iron shoe be supplied that arm of the service when called for. For team-horses and mules the Board is of the opinion that the Goodenough shoes, both of iron and steel, the Burden shoe, and the Shoenerberger shoe are most suitable, and recommends that they be adopted for that branch of the service, for the same reasons set forth for the recommendation of those shoes for the Light Artillery service. Inasmuch as special occasions may arrive when a sharply calked shoe will be necessary for the Cavalry service, the Board recommends that the Burden shoe and the Shoenerberger shoe be supplied the Cavalry when specially called for. In connection with the supply of horse-shoes and mule-shoes as herein recommended, the Board would state that the Goodenough shoe is better put on with a nail especially made for this shoe by the Globe Nail Company.

G. O. No. 8, WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1876.

Publishes extracts from G. O. No. 6, Mil. Div. Pac., Nov. 17, 1875, and adopts it: "Post Commanders will see that the wants of the officers of their posts are carefully ascertained by the Post Commissaries for the period for which estimates are made, and will make monthly examination of stores on hand and report if any article is accumulating. The Chief Commissary of Subsistence of each Department and Division will carefully scrutinize estimates for articles for sale, and reduce the amounts or strike off the articles, as the quantity on hand and the little demand therefor at any post may render necessary, to save the Government from unnecessary loss." Par. 1194, Revised U. S. Army Regulations of 1863, is amended to read as follows:

1194. Stores longest on hand, if in fit condition, shall be first used in making issues, transfers, and sales to officers or other authorized persons. As soon as it is discovered that stores are not in fit condition for issue or sale to officers, etc., the fact must be reported to the commanding officer, as required by Par. 1022.

CIRCULAR, WASHINGTON, February 4, 1876.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of Circular of Jan. 25, 1876, W. D., A. G. O., suspending from practice in the War Department and its Bureaus Black and Logie, of Kerneyville, West Virginia, and G. W. Z. Black, of Washington, D. C., as relates to Mr. Black is revoked.

CIRCULAR, WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1876.

Officers on Recruiting Service in the vicinity of General Depots can be furnished with quarters by the Quartermasters in charge of said depots, and should apply to those officers for their quarters.

When on Recruiting Service at places remote from General Depots, they can make estimates for funds upon the Quartermaster-General's Office, through the prescribed channels, and provide their own quarters.

In the table of pay of the Army, Register of 1876, the authorized amount to be paid for rent of each room is fixed at eighteen dollars per month at all places in the United States except at San Francisco, Cal., where the rate is twenty dollars per month, and the estimates of officers should be based on this table.

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, February 5, 1876.

Captain Henry A. Ellis, Fifteenth Infantry—Died Jan. 25, 1876, at San Francisco, Cal.

First Lieutenant George W. Steele, Fourteenth Infantry—Resigned Feb. 1, 1876.  
Post Chaplain Hiram Stone—Resigned Jan. 31, 1876.

#### CHANGES OF STATIONS.

Troops reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, February 5, 1876:  
Company H, Thirteenth Infantry, from Baton Rouge, La., to Port Gibson, Miss.  
Posts established—Port Gibson, Miss.

#### NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE, MADE SINCE DEC. 13, 1875.

Medical Department—Promotion. Assistant Surgeon Geo. M. Sternberg, to be Surgeon, Dec. 1, 1875.  
Corps of Engineers—Promotions. First Lieutenant James Mercur, to be Captain, Dec. 9, 1875; Second Lieutenant Wm. H. Bixby, to be First Lieutenant, Dec. 9, 1875.

Seventh Regiment of Cavalry—Promotions. First Lieutenant Thomas M. McDougall, to be Captain, Dec. 15, 1875; Second Lieutenant Chas. Braude, to be First Lieutenant, Dec. 9, 1875; Second Lieutenant Chas. C. De Radio, to be First Lieutenant, Dec. 15, 1875.

Third Regiment of Artillery—Promotions. First Lieutenant Geo. F. Barstow, to be Captain, Dec. 20, 1875; Second Lieutenant Chas. W. Hobbs, to be First Lieutenant, Dec. 20, 1875; Second Lieutenant John D. C. Hoskins, to be First Lieutenant, Dec. 20, 1875.

Fourth Regiment of Artillery—Promotion. Capt. Alexander Piper, of the Third Artillery, to be Major, Dec. 20, 1875.

Fourth Regiment of Infantry—Promotions. First Lieutenant Gerhard L. Laha, to be Captain, Dec. 31, 1875; First Lieutenant Thomas F. Quinn, to be Captain, Jan. 10, 1876; Second Lieutenant Rufus F. Brown, to be First Lieutenant, Jan. 10, 1876.

Eleventh Regiment of Infantry—Promotion. Capt. Chas. G. Bartlett, of the Fourth Infantry, to be Major, Jan. 10, 1876.

Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry—Promotions. Major Henry Douglass, of the Eleventh Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Jan. 10, 1876; Second Lieutenant Cuas. A. Johnson, to be First Lieutenant, Jan. 18, 1876; Second Lieutenant John Murphy, to be First Lieutenant, Feb. 1, 1876.

Fifteenth Regiment of Infantry—Promotion. Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Woodward, of the Fourth Infantry, to be Colonel, Jan. 10, 1876.

Eighth Regiment of Infantry—Promotion. Second Lieutenant P. Henry Ray, to be First Lieutenant, Dec. 31, 1875.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

Post Chaplains—Rev. G. A. England, of Colorado Territory; Rev. Geo. W. Simpson, of Maryland; Rev. M. N. Adams, of Minnesota.

Second Lieutenants—Francis Woodbridge, of Pennsylvania, to be Second Lieutenant Seventh Infantry; Richard R. Steedman, from at large, to be Second Lieutenant Sixteenth Infantry.

Transfer—Second Lieutenant Wm. Van W. Reily, from the Tenth Cavalry to the Seventh Cavalry.

Brevet—F. D. R. Theller, First Lieutenant, Twenty-first Infantry, to be First Lieutenant by Brevet, for service against Indians in Arizona, and to be Captain by Brevet, for service in Modoc campaign.

#### NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE, NOT YET CONFIRMED, SO FAR AS KNOWN.

Pay Department—Dec. 6, 1875. First Lieutenant T. T. Thorburgh, Second Artillery, to be Paymaster; Wm. M. Maynadier, of Maryland, to be Paymaster; Josiah A. Broadhead, of Massachusetts, to be Paymaster; First Lieutenant Wm. Arthur, Third Artillery, to be Paymaster.

Third Artillery—Jan. 5, 1876. First Lieutenant F. Barlow, to be Captain; Second Lieutenant Chas. W. Hobbs, to be First Lieutenant.

Fourth Artillery—Jan. 5, 1876. Capt. Alex. Piper, Third Artillery, to be Major, Fourth Artillery.

Fourteenth Infantry—Feb. 1, 1876. Second Lieutenants Chas. A. Johnson and John Murphy, to be First Lieutenants.

Post Chaplain—Feb. 1, 1876. M. N. Adams, of Minnesota.

Transfer—Feb. 1, 1876. Second Lieutenant Wm. Van W. Reily, from Tenth to Seventh Cavalry.

And the Brevet Lists for the campaigns against Indians in Arizona, the Modocs, and in the Indian Territory.

THOMAS M. VINCENT, A. A.-G.

A.-G. OFFICE, Feb. 9, 1876.

#### G. C.-M. O., W. D., A.-G. O.

G. C.-M. O. No. 7, sentences as follows: William Porter, D, select recruits; Alonzo Kelly, G, Eleventh Infantry; Henry Naas, E, Sixth Cavalry; William Cream, M, First Artillery, each two years at Fort Leavenworth and dishonorable discharge; Elmore Holmes, E, Eleventh Infantry, three years at Fort Leavenworth and dishonorable discharge; John Kelly, B, Fourteenth Infantry, dishonorable discharge; Hermann Strauss, one year at Fort Leavenworth and dishonorable discharge; James McCann, E, recruits, one year's guard-house on half-pay.

G. C.-M. O. No. 8, Washington, Jan. 31, 1876.—Michael Murphy, late private G, Third Infantry, now confined in the Kansas State Penitentiary, will be released on the expiration of five years from the date of his confinement, viz: Feb. 27, 1876.

G. C.-M. O. No. 9, Washington, Feb. 1, 1876.—John F. Gerhard, late Corporal, H, Seventh Cavalry, now confined in the Leavenworth Military Prison, will be released August 30, 1876.

G. C.-M. O. No. 10, Washington, Feb. 3, 1876.—In the case of Charles Trego, late Commissary Sergeant, U. S. Army, now confined in the Leavenworth Military Prison, the term of confinement is reduced to two years.

G. C.-M. O. No. 11, sentences as follows: Nicholas Drumgoole, H, Fifth Artillery, dishonorable discharge and three years at Fort Leavenworth (G. C.-M. M. O. No. 6, D. Gulf). James Loughead, E, General Service Recruits, and John H. Phelps, E, Twenty-third Infantry, 2 years each; Blacksmith George Schatz, Mounted Service, Charles A. Gunnell, B, Fourth Infantry, and Charles Molloy, G, 5th Artillery, one year each, all at Fort Leavenworth, all dishonorable discharge; Thos. B. Hueter, E, 1st Artillery, six months guard-house and \$60; Wilton M. Hupert, Ordnance Detachment, 3 months guard-house and \$30.

G. C.-M. O. No. 12, Washington, Feb. 5, 1876.—In the case of Edgar R. Maynard, alias Joseph K. Dunlap, late private, B, Fourth Infantry, now confined at Alcatraz Island, Cal., the period of confinement is reduced to three years, and the unexecuted portion of so much of the sentence as imposes the wearing of a ball and chain is remitted.

#### GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following Courts-martial have been ordered:

At Baton Rouge, La., Feb. 7; for detail see Thirteenth Infantry and Medical Department. At Shreveport, La., Feb. 9; for detail see Seventh Cavalry and Third Infantry (S. O. No. 22, D. of Gulf). At Vicksburg, Miss., Feb. 7; for detail see Thirteenth Infantry (S. O. No. 23, D. of Gulf). At Sitka, Alaska, Jan. 3; for detail see Pay Department, Fourth Artillery and Twenty-first Infantry (S. O. No. 186, of 1875, D. of Columbia). At Fort Johnston, N. C.; for detail see Medical Department, Second Artillery and Eighteenth Infantry (S. O. No. 14, D. of South). At Camp Baker, M. T., Feb. 24; for detail see Seventh Infantry (S. O. No. 11, D. of Dakota).

At Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Feb. 14; for detail see Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-fifth Infantry (S. O. W. D., A. G. O., Feb. 5). At Fort Porter, N. Y., Feb. 7; for detail see Medical Department, Third Artillery and Twenty-second Infantry (S. O. No. 21, Mil. Div. Atlantic). At Fort Whipple, A. T., Jan. 20; for detail see Sixth Cavalry and Eighth Infantry (S. O. No. 9, D. of Arizona). At Fort Wayne, Mich., Feb. 7; for detail see Twenty-second Infantry (S. O. No. 22, Mil. Div. Atlantic). At Fort Snelling, Minn., Feb. 8; for detail see Twentieth Infantry. At Fort Sully, D. T., Feb. 15; for detail see Medical Department and First Infantry (S. O. No. 14, D. of Dakota). At St. Louis Barracks, Mo., Feb. 10; for detail see Medical Department, First, Third, Seventh, and Tenth Cavalry, and Fifteenth Infantry (S. O. W. D., A. G. O., Feb. 2). At Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 7; for detail see Sixteenth Infantry.

*Courts-martial Dissolved.*—At Fort Snelling, Minn., and of which Colonel George Sykes, Twentieth Infantry, is president (G. C.-M. O. No. 9, D. of Dakota, Jan. 25). At Fort Fred Steele, W. T., and of which Captain Thomas D. Dewees, Second Cavalry, is president. At Camp Douglas, U. T., and of which Captain Augustus H. Bambridge, Fourteenth Infantry, is president. At Camp Sheridan, Neb., and of which Major Alexander Chambers, Fourth Infantry, is president. At Fort Laramie, W. T., and of which Colonel Joseph J. Reynolds, Third Cavalry, is president. At Fort Laramie, W. T., and of which Major Edwin F. Townsend, Ninth Infantry, is president. At Fort McPherson, Neb., and of which Major N. A. M. Dudley, Third Cavalry, is president. At Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., and of which Major John V. Du Bois, Third Cavalry, is president. At Fort Fred Steele, W. T., and of which Captain Wm. H. Bisbee, Fourth Infantry, is president (G. C.-M. O. No. 49, D. of Platte, 1875). The G. C.-M. O. No. 149, D. of Tex., and of which Captain G. L. Choisy, Eleventh Infantry, is president, upon the completion of the case now before it (S. O. No. 19, D. of Tex., Jan. 31). At Fort Richardson, Tex., and of which Colonel W. H. Wood, Eleventh Infantry, is president (S. O. No. 17, D. of Tex., Jan. 27). At Mobile Barracks, and of which Captain M. A. Cobran, Second Infantry, is president (G. C.-M. O. No. 3, D. of South, Jan. 25). At Huntsville, Ala., and of which Captain H. C. Cook, Second Infantry, is president (G. C.-M. O. No. 2, D. of South, Jan. 26).

At Vicksburg, Miss., of which Major Robert S. La Motte, Thirteenth Infantry, is president (G. C.-M. O. No. 6, D. of Gulf).

*Comments on Courts-martial Proceedings.*—A case has lately been decided in the Department of California (G. C.-M. O. No. 55, D. of Cal., series of 1875), which offers some curious points of military law. A General Court-martial Sept. 29, 1875, at Alcatraz Island, Cal., of which the late Major Morgan, Fourth Artillery, was president, tried Private John McGoff, said to be of D, Fourth Artillery, for desertion and enlisting in another regiment (H, Twelfth Infantry), found him guilty and sentenced him to be drummed out of the service and imprisoned for three years. General Schofield, reviewing the proceedings, returned them for completion of the record, under the following circumstances: The prisoner having requested the court during his trial to summon a certain witness whom he named, for the purpose of proving that he did not enlist on a certain day, as had been testified, the court refused to direct the summons to be issued, because of its conviction, as stated in the record, that the statement made [by the prisoner] that he

wanted to prove an alibi was not in good faith." The Judge-Advocate of the Department, Major H. P. Curtis, in calling attention to this erroneous decision, recommended that the record be returned to the court for the reception of the rejected testimony. The record was thereupon returned by order of the Department Commander. The court having re-assembled in obedience to the order, declined to make the required amendment in the following indorsement: "The court, having maturely considered the indorsement of the Department Commander, is not able to concur with the views of the Judge-Advocate. It is admitted that the action proposed for the court is an innovation upon custom; and it is submitted that it goes beyond the opinion announced in the War Department order referred to, in which it is still held that no witness not previously called can be legally examined before a re-convened court." Then it went back and was again returned with a second more urgent indorsement. This time, Major Morgan being sick, Captain Rodney, Fourth Artillery, presided, and a second time the court refused to obey the order and summon the witness. This time the Judge-Advocate of the Department sent the case up with the following sharp endorsement:

Respectfully returned. The court stands in a curious attitude. It has committed an error in the trial of a case which results in great injustice to the party on trial; and yet, though the mistake is distinctly pointed out, and it is informed officially that it has a perfect right, and that it is duty, to correct it, and this information comes not only from the Department Commander who convened the court, but from the highest authority on military law, to wit, the Judge-Advocate General, in an opinion approved and made public by the Secretary of War himself; still the court, having studied the British Army Regulations and Mutiny Act, and a few writers on the general rules of military practice, prefers its own opinion to that of everybody else, and persists in adhering to its original error. . . . I respectfully submit that it would be well to invite the attention of the Secretary of War to the case. If courts are to be left to enforce their own views of the law without any deference for higher authority, I know of no way in which the practice of courts-martial can ever be modified for the better. The rule adopted in the present case would, upon questions of law, make every court-martial a rule unto itself, to the confusion of all settled practice.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Department Judge-Advocate, the case went to the Secretary of War, and came back with the opinion of Judge-Advocate General Holt, which, after reciting the facts, accounted for the reluctance of the court to obey the order by their opinion that

However erroneous it may have been, it was too late at that stage of the proceedings to allow the witness to testify. In this conclusion it is thought to have mistaken both the law and its own duty. That it was competent to recognize as erroneous and withdraw the ruling made, will not be denied; but of what avail to the accused or to the interests of public justice would such recognition and withdrawal be unless followed to their logical result—the admission of the witness? Indeed a refusal to accept this result would, although accompanied by a formal acknowledgment of the error, be, in effect, to perpetuate its consequences, through the substitution of another error in its stead—thus rendering the proceedings, so far as the rights of the accused are concerned, little less than a mockery. The design, however, of the revision was not merely to ascertain and recognize the error alleged to have occurred in the proceedings, but to remedy it; and the only remedy practicable for the court in the case was the admission of the rejected witness. It is to be observed that the severe English rule prevailing on this question, and to which the court has referred in justification of its course, is based on the legislation of Parliament, and is without any binding force in this country. The object of all judicial proceedings is the ascertainment of truth and the enforcement of justice, and that these ends would be more certainly accomplished by the practice now sought to be supported than through the suppression by the court of competent testimony, from a sense of powerlessness to redress a wrong incautiously committed, is confidently believed. As however the court has finally declined to adopt the views of its power and duty held by this bureau, it cannot be obliged to do so. To protect the accused from the consequences of the wrong which has been done, a disapproval of the proceedings by the reviewing authority will necessarily follow. That such disapproval should be accompanied by such judgment on the question as the Secretary of War may be pleased to express, is thought to be most desirable.

On this opinion Secretary Belknap endorsed his approval without any remarks, and the final disposition of the case is told in the last endorsement. The proceedings, findings, and sentence in this case are disapproved. The prisoner will be returned to duty with H, Twelfth Infantry, he having enlisted for that company and regiment previous to his arrest and trial.

#### INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

In answer to request for official information on the subject from First Lieutenant H. P. Perrine, commanding M, Sixth Cavalry, it was officially decided Jan 5 and 6 by Inspector-General Marcy and General Townsend that chevrons of the same pattern as those on the uniform coat should be worn by non-commissioned officers on the sleeves of the new pattern blouse, and that the badge of corps and letter of company should both be worn upon the forage cap by artillery, infantry, cavalry, and engineer soldiers.

Major Elisha H. Ludington, A. I. G., will inspect the accounts of disbursing officers stationed at Headquarters Mil. Div. Atlantic (S. O. No. 20, Mil. Div. Atlantic, Feb. 1).

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

A Board of Officers to consist of Colonel H. B. Clitz, Tenth Infantry; Major J. H. Taylor, A. A. G. U. S. A., and First Lieutenant J. D. Stevenson, Eighth Cavalry, was ordered Jan. 25 to inspect at San Antonio, Tex., horses unfit for cavalry service (S. O. No. 15, D. of Tex.).

G. O. No. 2, Mil. Div. Mo., Feb. 5, gives specific directions for the annual estimates in each department, with a view to securing the utmost economy in the furnishing of supplies.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Acting Assistant Surgeon C. S. Taft was Jan. 27 ordered to report to First Lieutenant C. N. Gray, Twenty-fifth Infantry, commanding detachment of recruits, and be relieved by him at Fort Clark, with orders to accompany the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Devin, Eighth Cavalry (S. O. No. 16, D. of Tex.). Surgeon Ebenezer Swift, U. S. A., Medical Director D. of Gulf, was ordered Jan. 29 to inspect

the Medical Department at Key West, Fla. (S. O. No. 20, D. of Gulf). Hospital Steward Jay Owens, U. S. A., was Feb. 1 relieved from duty in D. of Dakota, and will comply with W. D., A. G. O., Jan. 27, to report to D. of South (S. O. No. 12, D. of Dakota). Twenty-five days leave of absence has been granted to A. A. Surgeon D. McLean, U. S. A., Fort Duncan, Tex. (S. O. No. 17, D. of Tex.). Assistant Surgeon Daniel Weisel is appointed a member of G. C.-M. at Fort Johnston, N. C., Feb. 2. Acting Assistant Surgeon E. S. Smith, U. S. A., was ordered Jan. 25 to Angel Island, Cal., for duty during the absence of Assistant Surgeon C. E. Price, U. S. A. (S. O. No. 8, D. of Cal.).

A. A. Surgeon N. F. Martin, U. S. A., having completed the duty assigned him Dec. 23, 1875, to accompany a detachment of recruits to Fort Union, N. M., was ordered Jan. 29 to return to New York, reporting on arrival to the Medical Director Mil. Div. Atlantic. Assistant Surgeon Clarence Ewen is detailed a member of G. C.-M. at Baton Rouge Barracks, La., Feb. 7.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish Mrs. Hattie W. Grant with transportation from Washington to Sweetwater, Tex., the cost of which will be deducted from the pay of her husband, Hospital Steward John H. Grant, U. S. A., in installments of ten dollars per month (S. O. W. D., A. G. O., Feb. 4). Assistant Surgeon Wm. C. Shannon is detailed a member of G. C.-M. at Fort Porter, N. Y., Feb. 7. Assistant Surgeon H. R. Tilton is appointed J. A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Sully, D. T., Feb. 15. Surgeon B. A. Clements is detailed president of G. C.-M. at St. Louis Barracks, Mo., Feb. 10. Hospital Steward Isaac N. Thacker was ordered to Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., and Hospital Steward Otto Syriax to New Orleans, La., by S. O. W. D., A. G. O., Feb. 4. Leave of absence for two months is granted Assistant Surgeon Van Buren Hubbard, New York City (S. O. W. D., A. G. O., Feb. 7). Hospital Steward Wm. Oakes, at Fort Quitman, Tex., will be discharged the service of the United States, on account of drunkenness (S. O. W. D., A. G. O., Feb. 2).

Hospital Steward Jay Owens was Feb. 5 assigned to duty temporarily in the office of the Medical Director of the Department, and Hospital Steward George Bellding relieved from duty at Headquarters and ordered to Frankfort, Ky., to relieve Hospital Steward Charles Harris (S. O. No. 20, D. of South).

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major Reginald H. Towler was ordered Dec. 28 to pay the troops to include the muster of Dec. 31, 1875, at Fort Wrangell and the military post of Sitka, Alaska. Major Towler was also appointed president of G. C.-M. at Sitka, Jan. 3. The following assignment of paymasters was made Jan. 4, to include the muster of Dec. 31, 1875, in D. of Columbia: Major Joseph H. Eaton, Chief Paymaster, Fort Vancouver, Vancouver Arsenal, and Forts Stevens and Canby; Major Wm. A. Rucker, Forts Walla Walla and Lapwai; Major James P. Canby, Camp Harney and Fort Boise. Leave of absence for fifteen days was Jan. 24 granted Colonel Daniel McClure, Assistant Paymaster General U. S. A., Louisville, Ky. (S. O. No. 13, D. of South). Pending the absence of the Assistant Paymaster General, the senior Paymaster at Louisville, Ky., will perform his duties (S. O. No. 15, D. of South, Jan. 27).

Major James R. Roche, Chief Paymaster (D. of Arizona), was ordered Jan. 18 to Prescott, Arizona, on duty connected with his Department.

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Colonel H. B. Clitz, Tenth Infantry; Surgeon John Moore and Captain A. P. Carriger, Eighth Cavalry, were detailed Jan. 29 to inspect cavalry saddle blankets, reported unfit for issue, at San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 31 (S. O. No. 18, D. of Tex.).

The following changes in the stations and duties of Ordnance Sergeants, U. S. A., are made: Stanislaus Palowski, from Castle Pinckney, S. C., to Key West, Fla.; for duty at Fort Taylor; Abram B. Crandall, from Fort Taylor to Castle Pinckney (S. O. W. D., A. G. O., Feb. 2).

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

The following is a Memorandum of Orders, Circulars and Instructions, issued during the month of Jan. 1876, from the Headquarters Corps of Engineers: Lieutenant Lockwood's leave of absence for seven days was Jan. 3 extended fifteen days; Lieutenant Griffin's, Jan. 3, extending three days the leave of absence for twelve days; Captain Heap ordered Jan. 4 to take temporary station in Philadelphia, Pa.; Lieutenant-Colonel Williamson assigned Jan. 18 as member of Board of Engineers for Fortifications on Pacific Coast; Major Barlow, granted Jan. 21, leave of absence for twenty days from his station; Colonel Tower, and Majors Weitzel and Poe, are appointed board of officers to assemble at Detroit, Mich., Feb. 2, to investigate and report upon claim of Barker, Williams and Bangs, and Barker and Williams, in connection with work on the St. Mary's River and St. Mary's Falls Canal, etc. Captain Lee, Recorder.

1st Cavalry, Colonel CUVIER GROVER—Headquarters, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; A, Camp Bidwell, Cal.; B, Fort Klamath, Oregon; C, Camp McBermit, Nev.; G, San Diego, Cal.; E, L, H, Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.; F, Fort Lapwai, I. T.; I, Camp Halleck, Nev.; K, Camp Harney, Or.; M, Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D, San Diego, Cal.

Captain James Jackson was Jan. 3 appointed to inspect medical and hospital property, ordnance stores, and quartermaster's stores, and camp and garrison equipage, at Fort Klamath, Oregon (S. O. No. 1, D. Columbia). Captain David Perry was Jan. 3 appointed to inspect stores, etc., at Fort Lapwai, I. T. (S. O. No. 1, D. Columbia).

First Lieutenant C. C. Cresson is detailed member of G. C.-M. at St. Louis Barracks, Mo., Feb. 10.

**2nd Cavalry**, Colonel I. N. PALMER.—Headquarters and B, E, Fort Sanders, W. T.; A, Fort Fetterman, W. T.; C, Camp Stambaugh, W. T.; D, Fort Fred Steele, W. T.; E, G, H, L, Fort Ellis, M. T.; I, K, Fort Laramie, W. T.; M, Camp Brown, W. T.

First Lieutenant Christopher T. Hall was detailed with officers of Ninth Infantry, member of G. C.-M. at Fort Laramie, W. T., Jan. 27 (S. O. No. 10, D. Platte, Jan. 21). This officer's name was inserted in the Ninth Infantry, in the JOURNAL of Jan. 29. The error was in the order of which a correct copy is issued.

**3rd Cavalry**, Colonel J. J. REYNOLDS.—Headquarters, and A, D, E, F, M, Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.; B, H, L, Fort McPherson, Neb.; C, G, I, Sidney Barracks, Neb.; K, Camp Sheridan, Neb.

First Lieutenant J. C. Thompson is detailed member of G. C.-M. at St. Louis Barracks, Mo., Feb. 10.

**4th Cavalry**, Colonel R. S. MCKENZIE.—Headquarters, and A, D, F, H, I, K, Fort Sill, I. T.; B, L, Cheyenne Ay, I. T.; C, E, G, M, Os. Sweetwater, Tex.

The leave of absence for one month, granted Second Lieutenant John A. McKinney, and extended one month, was Feb. 3 further extended fifteen days (S. O. No. 5, Headquarters of the Army).

**5th Cavalry**, Colonel Wm. H. EMORY.—Headquarters, and A, B, D, E, Fort Hays, Kas.; C, G, Camp Supply, I. T.; F, Fort Dodge, Kas.; H, Fort Wallace, Kas.; I, Fort Gibson, I. T.; K, Fort Riley, Kas.; L, M, Fort Lyon, C. T.

In addition to the posts already designated First Lieutenant J. A. Augur, A. D. C., will inspect troops and money accounts of disbursing officers at Holly Springs, Jackson, and McComb City, Miss. (S. O. No. 21, D. Gulf, Jan. 31).

**6th Cavalry**, Colonel JAMES OAKES.—Headquarters and B, Camp Lowell, A. T.; A, D, Camp Apache; C, G, M, Camp Grant, A. T.; E, I, Camp Verde, A. T.; F, Fort Whipple, A. T.; H, L, Camp Bowie, A. T.; K, Camp McDowell, A. T.

Captain Joseph Kerin, First Lieut. Gilbert E. Overton, and Second Lieutenant G. L. Scott are detailed members of G. C.-M. at Fort Whipple, A. T., Jan. 20.

**7th Cavalry**, Colonel S. D. STURGIS.—Headquarters and A, C, D, F, I, Fort Lincoln, D. T.; B, G, Shreveport, La.; E, L, Fort Totten, D. T.; H, M, Fort Rice, D. T.; K, McComb City, Miss.

First Lieutenant D. McIntosh and Second Lieutenant B. H. Hodgson are detailed members, and Second Lieutenant G. D. Wallace, Judge-Advocate, of G. C.-M. at Shreveport, La., Feb. 9.

The sum of \$43 will be stopped against the pay of First Lieutenant E. S. Godfrey, value of 1,500 calibre .50 and 1,000 calibre .44 expended in hunting, without being charged on muster and pay rolls, as required by existing orders, during the 1st quarter of 1875. Captain Owen Hale is detailed member of G. C.-M. at St. Louis Barracks, Mo., Feb. 10. The extension of leave of absence granted Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Custer is still further extended until Feb. 15, 1876 (S. O., W., A.-G. O., Feb. 7).

**8th Cavalry**, Colonel J. I. GREGG.—Headquarters and A, B, E, G, K, Fort Clark, Texas; C, D, H, I, L, Fort Brown, Tex.; E, Fort McRae, N. M.; F, Fort Garland, C. T.; M, Ringgold Barracks, Tex.

Captain A. P. Caraher was Jan. 28 assigned to temporary duty at Headquarters D. Texas (S. O. No. 17, D. Texas). All the horses at San Antonio fit for cavalry service, as selected by the board of which Colonel H. B. Clitz, Ninth Infantry, was president, will be turned over to Lieutenant Gray, Twenty-fifth Infantry, to be taken to Fort Clark, Texas, and there turned over to Colonel J. I. Gregg, for assignment to the three companies, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel T. C. Devin, now en route for that post. Lieutenant-Colonel Devin, after resting his command at Fort Clark, will march with it to Ringgold Barracks, reporting his arrival there, by telegraph, to the commanding officer District of the Rio Grande for further orders. First Lieutenant J. D. Stevenson, will report for duty to First Lieutenant C. N. Gray, and be relieved by him at Fort Clark that he may join his company (S. O. No. 16, D. Texas).

So much of orders as directs Company B to march from Fort Selden, N. M., to Fort Clark, Texas, under command of Major Price, is revoked, and Capt. Wm. McCleave, in command of Company B, will proceed direct to Texas, independent of any other command (S. O. No. 5, Dist. N. M., Jan. 20). The transportation, consisting of twenty wagons with teams, complete, now under orders from San Antonio to Fort Clark, Texas, will be used to transport the baggage of the Eighth Cavalry from that post to Ringgold Barracks, Texas (S. O. No. 18, D. Texas, Jan. 29).

**9th Cavalry**, Colonel EDWARD HATCH.—Headquarters, and A, D, Fort Clark, Tex.; F, Santa Fe, N. M.; E, Fort Wingate, N. M.; G, Fort Garland, C. T.; H, L, Fort Stanton, N. M.; K, Fort Duncan, Tex.; M, Fort McRae, Tex.; L, Fort Bayard, N. M.; B, Fort McRae, N. M.; I, Fort Union, N. M.

The extension of leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Henry H. Wright is further extended three months (S. O. No. W. D., A.-G. O., Feb. 4). The sum of \$25.20 will be stopped from the pay of Captain G. A. Purington, value of 840 cartridges, calibre .50, expended in hunting, in violation of existing orders, during 1874.

**10th Cavalry**, Colonel BENJAMIN H. GRIERSON.—Headquarters and A, D, F, G, I, L, Fort Concho, Tex.; B, E, Fort Griffin, Tex.; C, K, Fort McKavett, Tex.; M, Fort Stockton, Tex.

Leave of absence for one month was Jan. 29 granted First Lieutenant William Davis, Jr., Fort Concho, Texas (S. O. No. 18, D. Texas).

Second Lieutenant W. Van W. Reily is detailed member of G. C.-M. at St. Louis Barracks, Mo., Feb. 10. The sum of \$70.88 will be stopped from the pay of First Lieutenant Thomas C. Lebo, value of 3,040 cartridges, expended without authority, during 1874.

First Lieutenant C. L. Cooper was Feb. 3 ordered to conduct two prisoners to the Leavenworth military prison. On completion of this duty, Lieutenant Cooper is authorized to take advantage of the leave of absence granted him. Leave of absence for one month, on

surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Captain J. B. Van de Wiel, Fort Griffin, Texas (S. O. No. 21, D. of Texas, February 3.)

**1st Artillery**, Colonel ISRAEL VOGDES.—Headquarters and B, E, F, K, Fort Adams, R.I.; A, I, Fort Warren, Mass.; C, M, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; D, Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.; G, Fort Monroe, Va.; H, Fort Preble, Me.; L, Fort Independence, Mass.

Leave of absence for one month was Feb. 3 granted First Lieutenant Alonzo E. Miltimore, Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y. (S. O. No. 21, Mil. Div. Atlantic.) First Lieutenant H. W. Hubbell, Jr., was registered at Headquarters Mil. Div. Atlantic, for week ending Feb. 8.

**2nd Artillery**, Colonel WILLIAM F. BARRY.—Headquarters, A, C, H, Fort McHenry, Md.; B, Fort Foot, Md.; D, E, Raleigh, N. C.; F, Morgantown, N. C.; G, Charleston, S. C.; I, L, Fort Macomb, N. C.; K, Fort Monroe, Va.; M, Fort Johnston, N. C.

The following officers are detailed members of G. C.-M. at Fort Johnston, N. C., Feb. 2: Captain A. C. M. Pennington, Frank B. Hamilton, First Lieutenant William Stanton, and Second Lieutenant W. P. Edgerton (S. O. No. 14, D. South).

**3rd Artillery**, Colonel GEORGE W. GETTY.—Headquarters and C, E, G, I, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A, Fort Monroe, Va.; B, Fort Niagara, N. Y.; D, H, Madison Barracks, N. Y.; F, Fort Ontario, N. Y.; K, Fort Wood, N. Y. H.; L, M, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.

Sergeant Chas. Dawson, K, was Jan. 28 attached to A, at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va. He will report May 1, 1876 (S. O. No. 4, Headquarters of the Army).

First Lieut. Abram C. Verplanck and Second Lieut. Charles W. Hobbs, are detailed members of G. C.-M. at Fort Porter, N. Y., Feb. 7.

**4th Artillery**, Colonel HORACE BROOKS.—Headquarters, A, B, K, Presidio, Cal.; C, D, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Fort Stevens, Or.; F, L, Sitka, Alaska; G, Point San Jose, Cal., H, Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I, Fort Monroe, Va.; M, Camp McDermitt, Nev.

Captain Edward Field was Dec. 21 appointed to inspect subsistence and Q. M. stores, and camp and garrison equipage, at Sitka, Alaska (S. O. No. 185, of 1875, D. Columbi). James Lynch, C, was ordered Jan. 24 to Provost Guard duty in San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. No. 7, D. of California). The following officers are detailed members of G. C.-M. at Sitka, Alaska, Jan. 3: Captains Joseph B. Campbell and Edward Field; First Lieutenants William R. Quinnan, John A. Lundein, and Alexander B. Dyer; Second Lieutenant Vinton A. Goddard.

**5th Artillery**, Colonel HENRY J. HUNT.—Headquarters and E, F, Charleston, S. C.; A, K, St. Augustine, Fla.; B, I, L, M, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; C, Fort Monroe, Va.; D, Savannah, Ga.; G, H, Key West, Fla.

Leave of absence for one month was granted to First Lieutenant T. R. Adams, Key West, Fla. (S. O. No. 21, D. Gulf, Jan. 31). Leave of absence for fifteen days was Jan. 29 granted First Lieutenant J. E. Sawyer, Fort Barrancas, Fla. (S. O. No. 20, D. Gulf.)

First Lieut. E. L. Zalinski was registered at Headquarters Mil. Div. Atlantic, for the week ending Feb. 8.

**1st Infantry**, Colonel THOMAS G. PITCHER.—Headquarters and C, G, F, K, D, Fort Randall, D. T.; A, Lower Brule, Ay.; B, E, F, H, Fort Sully, D. T.

Major H. M. Lazelle; Captains R. H. Offley, Leslie Smith and T. M. Tolman; First Lieutenants John Hamilton, D. F. Callinan and G. S. Jennings; Second Lieutenants Matthew Markland and H. T. Reed are detailed members of G. C.-M. at Fort Sully, D. T., Feb. 15.

**2nd Infantry**, Colonel FRANK WHEATON.—Headquarters and B, D, H, I, Fort Atlanta, Ga.; A, Livingston, Ala.; C, Huntsville, Ala.; E, Chattanooga, Tenn.; F, G, Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala.; K, Mobile, Ala.

Sergeant Albert Beck, I, has been granted, after re-enlistment, a furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O. No. 16, D. of South, Jan. 29). Colonel Frank Wheaton was ordered Jan. 24 to make an inspection of the companies of his regiment at Mobile Barracks and Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala. (S. O. No. 13, D. of South).

**3rd Infantry**, Colonel DE L. FLOYD-JONES.—Headquarters and A, B, E, F, G, Jackson Barracks, La.; C, Natchitoches; D, St. Martinsville, La.; H, Pineville, La.; I, Alexandria, La.; K, Shreveport, La.

Captains Daingerfield Parker and J. A. Snyder, and First Lieutenant Wm. C. Bartlett are detailed members of G. C.-M. at Shreveport, La., Feb. 9.

**4th Infantry**, Colonel FRANKLIN F. FLINT.—Headquarters and E, H, K, Fort Bridger, W. T.; A, D, Fort Fred Steele, W. T.; B, C, Brown, W. T.; C, F, I, Fort Fetterman, W. T.; G, Fort Sanders, W. T.

Upon the recommendation of the regimental commander, the following transfers are announced: First Lieutenant J. H. Spencer, from B to H, vice First Lieutenant P. H. Breslin, from H to B (S. O. No. 4, Headquarters of the Army, Jan. 28).

**5th Infantry**, Colonel NELSON A. MILES.—Headquarters and B, E, F, G, I, K, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; A, H, Cheyenne Ay., I, T, C, Fort Riley, Kas.

Second Lieutenant Thomas M. Woodruff was ordered Feb. 1 on public business to Brookfield, Mo., and such other points as he may find necessary in investigating certain matters referred to him for that purpose. On completion of this duty, Lieutenant Woodruff will rejoin his station.

First Lieutenant E. L. Randall will proceed on public business to Brookfield, Mo., and such other points as he may find necessary in investigating certain matters referred to him for that purpose. On completion of this duty, Lieutenant Randall will rejoin his station (S. O. No. 21, D. of Mo., Feb. 3).

**6th Infantry**, Colonel WILLIAM B. HAZEN.—Headquarters and C, D, E, F, G, I, Fort Buford, D. T.; A, Standing Rock, Agency, D. T.; B, Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H, K, Fort Stevenson, D. T.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant R. T. Jacob, Jr., was Feb. 2 extended one month, with per

mission to apply to Headquarters of the Army for a further extension of three months (S. O. No. 11, Mil. Div. Mo). Leave of absence for one month, to date from Jan. 20, was Jan. 31 granted Second Lieutenant R. T. Jacob, Jr., Fort Buford, D. T., with permission to apply, through the proper channels, for an extension of four months (S. O. No. 11, D. of Dakota).

**7th Infantry**, Colonel JOHN GIBBON.—Headquarters and A, B, G, H, K, Fort Shaw, M. T.; C, Fort Ellis, M. T.; D, E, Camp Baker, M. T.; F, Fort Benton, M. T.

**8th Infantry**, and A, D, E, F, K, Fort Adams, R. I.; A, I, Fort Warren, Mass.; C, M, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; D, Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.; G, Fort Monroe, Va.; H, Fort Preble, Me.; L, Fort Independence, Mass.

Leave of absence for one month was Feb. 3 granted First Lieutenant Alonzo E. Miltimore, Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y. (S. O. No. 21, Mil. Div. Atlantic.) First Lieutenant H. W. Hubbell, Jr., was registered at Headquarters Mil. Div. Atlantic, for week ending Feb. 8.

**9th Infantry**, Colonel JOHN H. KING.—Headquarters and C, E, F, G, H, Fort Laramie, W. T.; A, D, I, Camp Robinson, Neb.; B, K, Camp Sheridan, Neb.

A correspondent writes: Our little Bijou Theatre was comfortably filled last evening, Jan. 27, with officers, their ladies, soldiers, their wives and children, and quite a sprinkling of citizens, to witness Morton's play of "Lend me Five Shillings." The following is the cast: Mr. Golightly, Major Burt; Captain Phobbs, Colonel Townsend; Captain Spruce, Mr. J. S. Collins; Mr. Morland, Lieutenant Robertson; Sam, Mr. Thompson; Mrs. Major Phobbs, Mrs. Bradley; Mrs. Captain Phobbs, Mrs. Egan. After which a song was given by Mrs. Bradley. All the gentlemen actors performed their respective parts admirably. Major Burt's Golightly was excellent. His conception and acting of the character was almost perfect. The supper scene was very laughable, especially the flourishes of the knife by the jealous Captain Phobbs; and the startling energy with which the flourishes was done was enough to make any ordinary man quake. The serio-comic duet was also very fine. The acting on the part of the ladies was excellent, notwithstanding it was the first appearance or debut of Mrs. Captain Egan. Mrs. General Bradley, as the gay widow, who set poor Golightly at his wits' end over the fly and supper, was perfect. But par excellence of all were the two songs, "Robin Adair" and "Good Night," which were exquisitely rendered. They were highly appreciated by the audience, who encored loud and often. Mrs. Bradley is possessed of superbly cultured voice, the highest notes coming out faultless. Much of the success of the play was due to the excellent management of Captains Burrows and Burt. "Regular Fix" is in active preparation.

Second Lieutenant J. Mc. B. Stembel is appointed J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Feb. 14.

**11th Infantry**, Colonel WILLIAM H. WOOD.—Headquarters and B, E, K, Fort Richardson, Tex.; F, G, Ft. Griffin, Tex.; C, D, Fort Sill, Ind. T.; H, Fort Concho, Tex.

Captain G. K. Sanderson, in charge of recruits for Ninth Cavalry and Fifteenth Infantry, will turn over all the Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, C. C. and Garrison Equipage pertaining to I and D, Fifteenth Infantry, to the Commanding Officer Fort Marcy, N. M., and the recruits for companies stationed at the southern posts of the District, to First Lieutenant H. P. Shearman, Fifteenth Infantry, now at Santa Fe, N. M. (S. O. No. 5, D. of N. M., Jan. 29).

Captain George K. Sanderson was ordered Feb. 4 to report to Major W. R. Price, Eighth Cavalry, for duty with his command, en route to Texas (S. O. No. 22, D. of Mo.)

**12th Infantry**, Colonel ORLANDO B. WILLCOX.—Headquarters and B, F, I, Angel Island, Cal.; A, K, Camp Mojave, A. T.; C, Fort Yuma, Cal.; D, Camp Independence, Cal.; E, Camp Gaston, Cal.; G, Camp McDermitt, Nev.; H, Camp Hallock, Nev.

Wm. Jones, D, was Jan. 24 relieved from Provost Guard, and sent to Angel Island, Cal., to await transportation to his company (S. O. No. 7, D. of Cal.). Sergeant Eugene Farnham and Private John Burke, G, and two other privates selected from the Infantry Companies of the garrison of Angel Island, Cal., were ordered Jan. 26 to report to Lieutenant Bergland, at Los Angeles, Cal. (S. O. No. 10, D. of Cal.). One company from Angel Island, Cal., and the band, were ordered Jan. 26 as escort at the funeral of the late Captain H. A. Ellis, Fifteenth Infantry, at 2 o'clock P. M. on Jan. 27. Also eight men, in charge of a non-commissioned officer, to act as body bearers. All to report to Captain Wm. M. Wherry, A. D. C., at No. 1,011 Pine street, San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. No. 9, D. of Cal.)

Lieutenant Colonel A. D. Nelson was ordered for duty as A. A. I. G., D. of Dakota (S. O. W. D., A. G. O., Feb. 1). Second Lieutenant A. G. Tassin is ordered to St. Louis Barracks, Mo., for duty in conducting recruits to the Military Division of the Pacific, on the completion of which he will join his company (S. O. W. D., A. G. O., Feb. 2).

The following is the result of target practice of D, at Camp Independence, Cal., Jan. 29: Thermometer, 26 deg.; barometer, 26,150; 40 men; 400 shots; 341 hits; aggregate measurement, 5,500 inches; Creedmoor score, 927; average inches for each shot fired, 134; each miss counted in as 21 inches; average Creedmoor count for each man, 23; best shot, Private James Fleming. Worst shot did not hit the target. The re-

port sent us by the commanding officer does not give the important item of distance at all. We presume it to have been 100 yards. Twenty-three out of a possible forty can not be called a very handsome score at 100 yards.

**13th Infantry.** Colonel P. R. DE TROBIARD.—Headquarters and D. F. New Orleans, La.; A. I. Vicksburg, Miss.; B. C. E. Baton Rouge, La.; G. K. Holly Springs, Miss.; H. Port Gibson, Miss.

Sergeant James H. Page, F, was Jan. 31 ordered to Baton Rouge Barracks, La., for extra duty. Colonel P. R. De Trobiard, and Captains Wm. M. Waterbury and P. H. Ellis were detailed as a board at New Orleans, La., Feb 2, to fix the responsibility for the loss of thirty-seven boxes of cartridges, shipped by Major J. A. Potter, Q. M. U. S. A., at New Orleans, to Captain E. B. Grimes, A. Q. M. U. S. A., at St. Louis, Mo., for transportation to Rock Island Arsenal, April 23, 1875, and which it is supposed were destroyed by the burning of the steamer *John Kyle*, at the wharf in New Orleans.

Major Robert S. La Motte; Captains Robert A. Torrey and James T. McGinnis; First Lieutenants John B. Guthrie and Henry M. McCawley, and Second Lieutenant Emerson Griffith are detailed members, and Second Lieutenant Wm. S. Davies J. A. of G. C. M. at Vicksburg, Miss., Feb. 7. Captains Robert Nugent, G. M. Bascom and B. H. Rogers; First Lieutenants H. G. Cavenaugh and James Foroane are detailed members, and Second Lieutenant Samuel N. Holmes J. A. of G. C. M. at Baton Rouge Barracks, La., Feb. 7.

**14th Infantry.** Colonel JOHN E. SMITH.—Headquarters and B. C. F. H. I and K. at Camp Douglas, W. U.; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; D. and E. Fort Cameron, U. T.; G. Camp Verde, A. T.

We alluded briefly last week to the sudden death of Brevet Major Robert Parrott Warren, First Lieutenant in the Fourteenth Infantry, and brother of Brevet Major-General Gouverneur K. Warren, of the Corps of Engineers. He died of apoplexy on the 23d of January at the headquarters of his regiment, Camp Douglas, Great Salt Lake City, in the 30th year of his life. The breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861 found him in his 15th year, but as he had always been forward as a boy, in the trying times that followed, soon felt himself a man, and anxious to do his part. In 1861 he received instruction in the duties of a soldier at his brother's camp at Fort Federal Hill, Baltimore, then occupied by the Fifth New York Volunteers. There he served in the ranks without being mustered in and not going on responsible duty. During the anxious period that followed the seven-days' battles around Richmond in August, 1862, he served as a private in the Seventh Regiment of New York. After this he engaged in endeavoring to raise a new regiment, but being only partially successful, he was not among those accepted and mustered in. For while he served with the Engineers party under his brother at General Hooker's headquarters, and was there under fire at Chancellorsville, and subsequently under General Meade at Gettysburg.

August, 1863, he received an appointment as Second Lieutenant of the 146th New York Volunteers. He remained in the command with this regiment to the close of the war, serving, however, much of the time as aide-de-camp to General R. B. Ayres, to whose command his regiment belonged. He was promoted First Lieutenant November 20, 1863, and Captain April 1, 1865. He was mustered out of the Service July 16, 1865. He was brevetted Captain for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Chancellorsville, and Major for gallant services at the battle of Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865. On the reorganization of the Army he received, after an examination, an appointment as Second Lieutenant in the 24th Infantry, and continued in the Service on duty in the Western country until his death. In person he was of medium stature and agreeable presence, attaching himself to those around him, by a just consideration of their relative positions, and strict attention to his own duties and obligations. A Captain in his regiment writes to one of his brothers as follows: "His loss is a great shock and grief to us all. He was very much beloved in the regiment by enlisted men as well as officers. I was much touched by the grief of one of the old soldiers of Company G, who came this afternoon 'to see the Lieutenant once more.' To me he was like a brother. We have been more than commonly attached to each other for the five years we have served together, and I loved him dearly."

At a meeting of the officers stationed at Camp Douglas, Utah, the following resolutions were passed:

*Resolved*, That in the death of our comrade, First Lieutenant R. P. Warren, 14th Infantry, the Service loses an able, gallant and efficient officer, and his friends mourn the loss of a courteous gentleman, a true friend, and a noble-hearted man, whose memory will ever be cherished by his brother officers.

*Resolved*, That we tender to the relatives of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy in their sad bereavement.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

**15th Infantry.** Colonel Geo. A. Woodward.—Headquarters and D. Fort Garland, C. T.; A. K. Fort Wingate, N. M.; B. F. Fort Craig, N. M.; C. Fort Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; G. Fort Selden, N. M.; H. Fort Stanton, N. M.; I. Santa Fe, N. M.

For the funeral escort of the late Captain H. A. Ellis, see Twelfth Infantry. Leave of absence for one month was Jan. 29 granted First Lieutenant Thomas Blair, Adjutant, Santa Fe, N. M. (S. O. No. 18, D. of Mo.). We have received the following resolutions from the St. Augustine, Fla., Yacht Club:

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His supreme wisdom, to remove by death Major-General Gordon Granger, U. S. Army, the first Commodore of the St. Augustine Yacht Club, and

Whereas Major-General Granger was one of the founders of the club, and one of its most earnest and active supporters, and

Whereas, by his uniform courtesy and kindness, he won the respect and esteem of all those who were associated with him. Therefore be it resolved, That we deeply mourn the loss the club has sustained by his death, and sincerely sympathize with his family on their sad bereavement, and

Be it resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the distinguished deceased, and

*Be it also resolved*, That these Preambles and Resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the club, and published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and in one paper published in the City of Lexington, Kentucky. R. F. ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

Lieut. Geo. A. Cornish was ordered Jan 29th to turn over the agency at Cimarron, N. M., to the newly appointed agent at that place, and remove all the troops to their proper station, except such as are absolutely necessary for the protection of the agent in the discharge of his duties. First Lieut. H. P. Sherman was ordered Jan. 29th to conduct to Forts Craig, McRae, Selden and Bayard, New Mexico, the recruits for the Ninth Cavalry and Fifteenth Infantry, those assigned to B and F, Fifteenth Infantry, to Fort Craig, N. M., those assigned to B, Ninth Cavalry, to Fort McRae, N. M., those assigned to G, Fifteenth Infantry, to Fort Selden, N. M., and those assigned to C, Ninth Cavalry, and E, Fifteenth Infantry, to Fort Bayard, N. M. Upon completion of this duty Lieut. Sherman will rejoin his proper station (S. O. No. 5, D. of N. M.)

Two months leave is granted Second Lieutenant G. K. McGunegle, Fort Bayard, N. M. (S. O. W. D., A. G. O., Feb. 4). Second Lieutenant G. F. Cooke is detailed member of G. C. M. at Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 14.

First Lieutenant M. P. Bufum was Jan. 31 relieved from duty at Fort Wingate, N. M., and ordered to Fort Union, N. M., to command C, relieving Second Lieutenant George A. Cornish, who will report for duty in Military Telegraph Line (S. O. No. 6, D. of N. M.). First Lieutenant W. T. Hartz is detailed J. A. of G. C. M. at St. Louis Barracks, Mo., Feb. 10.

Major T. A. McParlin, Surgeon; Captains J. H. Belcher, A. Q. M., and Charles P. Eagan, C. S., are appointed a Board of Survey at Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 2, to report upon ordnance for which the late Colonel Gordon Granger was accountable, to report what ordnance should be taken up by his successor (S. O. No. 7, D. of N. M.)

**16th Infantry.** Colonel GALUSHA PENNYPACKER.—Headquarters and F. G. Nashville, Tenn.; A. Lebanon, Ky.; B. H. Jackson, Miss.; C. I. Little Rock, Ark.; D. Humboldt, Tenn.; E. Lancaster, Ky.; K. Frankfort, Ky.

Colonel G. Pennypacker has been detailed as president; Captain W. G. Wedemeyer; First Lieutenants Henry C. Ward, R. Q. M., and George H. Palmer; Assistant Surgeon L. M. Maus, U. S. A., and Second Lieutenant Leaven C. Allen as members, and First Lieutenant Wm. V. Richards, Regimental Adjutant, Judge-Advocate of G. C. M. at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 7 (S. O. No. 19, D. of South).

**17th Infantry.** Colonel THOMAS H. RUGER.—Headquarters and B. D. F. G. H. I. Columbia, S. C.; A. E. Atlanta, Ga.; C. Yorkville, S. C.; K. Greenville, S. C.

Second Lieutenant C. H. Cabaniss, Jr., is appointed a member, and Second Lieutenant George L. Turner J. A. of G. C. M. at Fort Johnston, N. C., Feb. 2.

The leave of absence for two months, granted First Lieutenant George S. Hoyt, was February 3 extended one month (S. O. No. 5, Headquarters of the Army).

**18th Infantry.** Colonel CHARLES H. SMITH.—Headquarters and D. I. Fort Lyon, C. T.; A. C. Fort Dodge, Kas. B. Fort Laramie, Kas.; E. H. Sweetwater, Tex.; F. G. Camp Supply, I. T.; K. Fort Wallace, Kas.

The sum of \$100 per month will be stopped from the pay of Captain C. W. Hotsenpiller until the stoppage amounts to \$1,000, that amount being the money value, as found by a Board of Survey, of twelve mules, the property of the United States, stolen March 12, 1875, from the command in his charge while en route from Fort Dodge, Kan., to Camp Supply, I. T., and for the loss of which he is responsible (S. O. W. D., A. G. O., Feb. 2). Leave of absence for ten days was Feb. 3 granted Captain Howard E. Stansbury, Fort Wallace, Kan. (S. O. No. 21, D. of Mo.)

**20th Infantry.** Colonel GEORGE SYKES.—Headquarters and C. H. Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. Fort Seward, D. T.; B. G. H. Fort Ripley, Minn.; D. F. I. Ft Pembina, D. T.; E. K. Fort Totten, D. T.

Leave of absence for one month, was Feb. 2 granted Captain H. G. Thomas (S. O. No. 13, D. of D. of Mo.).

First Lieutenant L. M. Morris is detailed a member of G. C. M. at Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 14. Colonel George Sykes; Captain J. N. Coe; First Lieutenants Alexander Wishart, T. W. Lord, R. Q. M., and John Bannister; Second Lieutenants W. H. Low, Jr., and G. L. Rousseau are detailed members, and First Lieutenant J. B. Rodman, Adjutant, J. A. of G. C. M. at Fort Snelling, Minn., Feb. 7.

**21st Infantry.** Colonel ALFRED SULLY.—Headquarters and C. D. E. H. I. Fort Vancouver, W. T.; A. Camp Harvey, Or.; B. Fort Wrangle, Alaska; C. Fort Townsend, W. T.; D. Fort Klamath, Or.; E. Fort Lapwai, K. Fort Boise, I. T.

Colonel Alfred Sully was Jan. 4 appointed to inspect five miles at Fort Vancouver, W. T., for which First Lieutenant Wm. F. Spurgin, R. Q. M., is accountable (S. O. No. 2, D. of Columbia). Captain John L. Johnston was Jan. 3 appointed to inspect ordnance stores and six cavalry horses at Fort Klamath, Oregon. First Lieutenant Edward B. Rheem and Second Lieutenant Daniel Corrigan were Jan. 6 detailed to inspect quartermaster's stores and camp and garrison equipage at Fort Boise, I. T. Second Lieutenant Charles A. Williams was Jan. 3 appointed J. A. of G. C. M. at Sitka, Alaska. Colonel Alfred Sully, Captain George H. Weeks, A. Q. M., and First Lieutenant Wm. F. Spurgin, R. Q. M., were ordered Jan. 11 to Fort Vancouver, to determine between Captain Robert Pollock and First Lieutenant Wm. H. Boyle, the accountability for certain Government clothing, etc., valued at \$235.33. Captain Pollock and Lieutenant Boyle to appear in person before the Board.

Major E. C. Mason is appointed president of G. C. M. at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Feb. 14.

**22nd Infantry.** Colonel DAVID S. STANLEY.—Headquarters and D. F. H. D. Ft Wayne, Mich.; A. Madison Barracks, N. Y.; B. K. Fort Porter, N. Y.; C. G. Fort Brady, Mich.; E. Fort Mackinac, Mich.; I. Fort Gratiot, Mich.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Otis was Jan. 26 relieved as Acting Inspector-General and from duty in D. of Dakota. In acceding to the request of Lieutenant-

Colonel Otis, upon which the order of the War Department relieving him was issued, the Department Commander has yielded to the strong reasons, affecting the personal interests of that officer, which have impelled him to seek to rejoin his regiment. As the commander of large and important posts, Colonel Otis has, by professional ability, excellent judgment, and the constant example which he has afforded to younger officers, rendered eminent service in this Department. In the discharge of his duties as Inspector, his vigilance and energy have contributed in a high degree to the good order of the command. The Department Commander submits with sincere regret to the necessity which deprives him of Colonel Otis' further services (S. O. No. 7, D. of Dakota).

Colonel David S. Stanley will inspect accounts of Paymaster at Detroit, Mich., and Captain John Hartley those of the Quartermaster at Buffalo, N. Y. (S. O. No. 20, Mil. Div. Atlantic, Feb. 1). First Lieutenant Wm. Couway registered at Headquarters Mil. Div. Atlantic for week ending Feb. 8. Captain John Hartley; First Lieutenant Wm. J. Campbell; Second Lieutenants W. H. Kell and J. M. Gore are detailed members, and First Lieutenant Wm. J. Reedy J. A. of G. C. M. at Fort Porter, N. Y., Feb. 7. Captains De Witt C. Poole and Archibald H. Goodloe; First Lieutenants Lafayette E. Campbell and Cornelius C. Cusick; Second Lieutenants Oskaloosa M. Smith, James E. Macklin and John G. Ballance are detailed members, and First Lieutenant Hiram H. Ketchum, Adjutant, J. A. of G. C. M. at Fort Wayne, Mich., Feb. 7. Captain Charles W. Miner was ordered Feb. 5 to inspect stores at Fort Brady, Mich.

**25th Infantry.** Colonel GEORGE L. ANDREWS.—Headquarters and D. E. H. I. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; A. C. F. Fort Stockton, Tex.; B. Fort Quitman, Tex.; G. Fort Bliss, Tex.

Forty-eight recruits at San Antonio, Tex., were Jan. 27 assigned to this regiment, and will, with other recruits be taken by First Lieutenant C. N. Gray, via Fort Clark, to Fort Davis and reported to the Colonel for assignment (S. O. No. 16, D. of Tex.). Second Lieutenant Harry Reade was Jan. 28 appointed J. A. of G. C. M. at Fort Davis, Tex., First Lieutenant C. N. Gray relieved (S. O. No. 17, D. of Tex.).

The twelve unassigned recruits of the Twenty-fourth Infantry at San Antonio, were Jan. 29 assigned to the Twenty-fifth, and will be taken charge of by First Lieutenant C. N. Gray, to Fort Davis, Tex., and reported to the Colonel of the regiment for assignment (S. O. No. 18, D. of Tex.). Captain J. S. Tompkins is detailed a member of G. C. M. at Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 14.

#### ORDERS RELATING TO ENLISTED MEN.

**Discharged.**—John Connolly, F. Ninth Infantry; James Hogan, A. Twenty-third Infantry; Wm. Barber, C. Eighth Cavalry; Wm. Smith, B. First Infantry; Recruits John Austin, Charles Carey, and Robert Knox, Mounted Service (S. O. W. D., A. G. O., Feb. 4); John R. Coleman, H. Fifth Cavalry; Samuel Hook, Ordnance Detachment, Alleghany Arsenal, Pa., and Gustavus A. Schartan, C. Twenty-second Infantry (S. O. W. D., A. G. O., Feb. 5); Edward Mayne, General Service (S. O. W. D., A. G. O., Feb. 7); John Miller, Ordnance Detachment, Indianapolis (S. O. W. D., A. G. O., Feb. 1); Daniel L. Wells and Charles Withers, General Service; G. Frank Sanborn, E. Battalion of Engineers (S. O. W. D., A. G. O., Feb. 2).

**Transferred.**—Elias Miller, A. Twenty-fifth Infantry, to K. Fourth Artillery (S. O. W. D., A. G. O., Feb. 4); Sergeant George Kraeger, General Service, as private to G. Fifth Infantry (S. O. W. D., A. G. O., Feb. 7).

**Sentence Remitted.**—James Ryan, I. Fifth Artillery, from March 8 (S. O. No. 24, Mil. Div. Atlantic); Frederick Trapaud, M. Seventh Cavalry, Feb. 4 (S. O. No. 14, D. of Dakota).

**Acquitted.**—Nicholas Crumire, K. Twentieth Infantry, Jan. 12 (G. C. M. O. No. 4, D. of Dakota).

Sergeant Wm. Curtis, F. of conduct prejudicial, etc., and John S. Ragsdale, A. Seventh Cavalry, of desertion, Jan. 20 (G. C. M. O. No. 8, D. of Dakota). John Shaler, G. Fourth Infantry, of drunkenness on guard (G. C. M. O. No. 47, D. of Platte, 1875).

**Fined.**—Edwin A. Watson, D. Second Cavalry, \$10; Joseph Wilson (same), \$7.50 monthly for two months; George Daum (same), \$10; John W. Dague, A. Fourth Infantry, \$10 monthly for two months (G. C. M. O. No. 46, D. of Platte, 1875).

**Sentenced to Confinement.**—Dennis Duggan, M. Third Cavalry, two months at post and \$40; James Feeney, A. Third Cavalry, dishonorable discharge and three years at Fort Leavenworth (G. C. M. O. No. 49, D. Platte, 1875). Herman Parthe, D. and Michael McCormack, B. Second Cavalry, dishonorable discharge and five years hard labor at Fort Leavenworth; Peter Meagher, G. Fourth Infantry, six months hard labor at post and \$60; Thomas Kelly, I. Fourteenth Infantry, one month at post and \$10 (G. C. M. O. No. 47, D. Platte, 1875). Patrick Noland, E. Third Cavalry, dishonorable discharge and two years hard labor at Fort Leavenworth; Michael McMahon, I. Third Cavalry, three months at post and \$30; Thomas Gynan, A. Third Cavalry, sixty days at post, \$20 fine, and 20 days walking with 30 lb. knapsack on guard (G. C. M. O. No. 48, D. Platte, 1875). Thomas Glyme, K. Second Infantry, hard labor under guard for six months and \$60 fine (G. C. M. O. No. 3, D. South). James Burns, C. Second Infantry, hard labor under guard for three months and one month's pay; John E. Porter, C. Second Infantry, one year at Fort Macon, N. C., and dishonorable discharge (G. C. M. O. No. 2, D. South). Leavenworth Military Prison, Kansas, is designated as the place of confinement of John E. Porter, C. Second Infantry, instead of Fort Macon, N. C. (S. O. No. 17, D. South, Jan. 31.) Adam Heteimer, I. Seventh Cavalry, two months hard labor at post, \$20

fine; Robert Rider, M., 7th Cavalry, 3 months hard labor at post and \$30 fine; John Butler, F., 7th Cavalry, and Frank H. Wheeler, H., 17th Inf., one year's hard labor at Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., and dishonorable discharge; Joseph Monroe, F., 7th Cavalry, four months hard labor at post and \$40 fine (G. C. M. O. No. 8, D. Dakota, Jan. 20). Musician Byron Doolittle, H., Twentieth Infantry, two years hard labor at Fort Snelling, Minn., and dishonorable discharge; Harry S. Turner and Edward Sheely, H., Twentieth Infantry, each four months hard labor at post and \$32 fine (G. C. M. O. No. 9, D. Dakota, Jan. 25).

*Released from Confinement.*—George Kane, late Sergeant, F., Eighth Cavalry, Feb. 6 (S. O. No. 17, D. Missouri). Uriah S. Lewis, D., Seventh Cavalry, Jan. 20 (G. C. M. O. No. 8, D. Dakota). James Carlin and Michael Hobbins, A., Fourth Cavalry, Dec. 22 (G. C. M. O. No. 46, D. Platte, 1875). Musician Charles B. Stark, F., Fourteenth Infantry (G. C. M. O. No. 49, D. Platte, 1875). From Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, John Williams, Feb. 5; John Crow and Samuel Goss, Feb. 6; Patrick Conlin, Feb. 7; Wm. J. Harrigan, Feb. 8. John J. Cook, late of C, First Cavalry, at Alcatraz Island, Cal., Feb. 6; Henri Schwab, late of K, First Cavalry, Alcatraz Island, Cal., Feb. 1 (G. C. M. O. No. 4, D. California). From Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Michael McCayle and Michael Kehoe, Jan. 31 (S. O. No. 18, D. Missouri).

John Briggs, A., 13th Infantry, Feb. 1 (G. C. M. O. No. 6, D. of Gulf).

*Base Ball.*—The base ball season opened at Fort McKavett, Texas, January 30, between the Enterprise and Columbia B. B. Clubs, with the following result:

ENTERPRISE.	O. R.	COLUMBIA.	O. R.
Beaumont, 1st b.....	1 4	Adams, c. f.....	4 1
Church, l. f.....	3 2	Liffin, 2d b.....	3 1
Gossom, c.....	4 1	Fitzgerald, r. f.....	2 2
Long, r. f.....	4 1	Jacoby, c.....	4 1
Cook, 2d b.....	3 1	Williams, ss.....	2 3
Parker, ss.....	2 3	Ray, l. f.....	3 2
Irving, p.....	2 3	Harrington, 3d b.....	3 0
Moulton, c. f.....	5 0	McDermott, p.....	5 0
Skidmore, 3d b.....	3 1	Watts, 1st b.....	1 2
Total.....	27 16	Total.....	27 12
Innings... 1st 2d 3d 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th			
Enterprise... 9 1 0 0 2 1 3 0 0			0-16
Columbia... 5 0 0 0 3 1 2 1 0			0-12

Time of game—Two hours. Scorers—Mr. Goodchild and Mr. Mamont. Umpire—Mr. John Harvey, Band.

## THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE Brooklyn, Monongahela and Shawmut, at Key West, have been ordered by telegraph to proceed to Port Royal, S. C.

ABOUT 300 men only, mostly indoor workmen, clerks and watchmen, are employed in the N. Y. Navy-yard, which wears the melancholy deserted look of an establishment let out to grass.

A BILL before the House of Representatives, H. R. 1574, provides that all laws authorizing the appointment of civil engineers in the Navy be, and the same are hereby, repealed; and that, on and after the first day of July, 1876, all such offices shall be discontinued, and the persons now holding the same shall be mustered out of the Service.

The Hon. W. C. Whitthorne, and Hon. Lorenzo Danford, members of the Sub-Committee of Naval Affairs, arrived in Norfolk, Feb. 3, on a tour of investigation. The committee commenced taking testimony immediately at the Navy-yard. Accompanying the committee is a stenographer, to take down the testimony of, and a Deputy Marshal to summon the witnesses.

A BILL before the House of Representatives, H. R. 037, provides that the sum of \$136,597 is hereby appropriated for the following necessary improvements at the Mare Island Navy-yard, Vallejo, California: To build surgeon's quarters, \$30,000; to build roads, 63,097; for distributing fresh water on the yard, 20,000; for repairing and protecting the walls of the naval hospital building, \$3,000; for houses for storing timber and lumber, \$20,000; to purchase books for the naval hospital, \$500.

THE Richmond *Whig* says: Norfolk is one of the stations, and the principal one, of the North Atlantic squadron, which is now distributed along the coast. It is not among the impossibilities of the future that Chesapeake Bay will be made the grand naval station of the country, as it is and always has been the central point of attack on our coast, and it is the very best for offensive purposes. The climate, too, makes it the most suitable place at all seasons as a retreat for the Navy, and offers the best facilities for naval supplies and construction or repair. We have no doubt it will become the future headquarters of the Navy.

THE naval inspecting board, of which Commodore Guest is senior member, is at work at Norfolk inspecting the new vessels of the fleet. The *Alert*, *Huron*, *Marion*, and *Catskill*, have been disposed of, and others of the iron-clads. The *Marion* was in imperfect condition, owing to her main topmast and topsail yard having come down by the run in a squadron exercise of "down topmasts and lower yards" on the 2d inst., which sprung the yard, but by a miracle injured none of the crew. The exercise was attended with great risk on all the ships, and the *Hartford* and *Plymouth* barely escaped serious accidents through the parting of main ropes and other gear. An impression prevails that this exercise is or should be "tabooed."

DURING the last fifteen or twenty years a number of patent boat apparatus have been introduced into the

U. S. Navy, all of which, with a single exception (the apparatus of Lieutenant Wm. M. Wood, U. S. Navy), have proved to be ingenious inventions for capsizing boats and drowning or killing sailors. We learn now from Norfolk that a new "Man-killer," the invention of a Mr. Shaw, has just been introduced into the *Hartford*, which last will doubtless prove the most ingenious apparatus yet, if those who have seen it work are to be credited, for swamping boats and killing guileless Jack-tars.

THE *Alert* joined the fleet at Norfolk on Sunday, Feb. 6, from Washington, and the *Vandalia* came in from Boston on the 7th, having made an excellent run. Her engines worked beautifully, but three of her boilers broke down, and were useless through defects in the feed pipes, which are not adequate to the duty required of them. When this trouble is remedied, she will be great success, as her officers say she makes ten knots without effort, and they believe she will reach fifteen to seventeen under steam and sail. This will be good news to the whole Navy, for their discouraged souls need a few such bright rays in these days of five and six knot "men-of-war." Compared with the rest of the fleet, externally, she presents a very favorable appearance, and being painted a brilliant unbroken black, looks fierce and warlike alongside of the prismatic *Plymouth*, and the mercantile *Huron*.

THE General Court-martial, for the trial of Pay Inspector Rufus C. Spalding, has been ordered to convene at Mare Island on the 21st inst. The following officers, etc., constitute the court: Rear Admirals John Rodgers and Stephen D. Trenchard, Captains Thomas Pattison, Samuel P. Carter and J. C. P. de Kraft, Pay Director Thomas H. Looker, Pay Inspectors Augustus H. Gilman and Gilbert E. Thornton, Commander Silas Casey, Jr.; Alexander B. Hagner, Esq., of Maryland, Judge Advocate. This trial will be an important one, and, probably, of considerable duration. There are eight or ten charges against Spalding, most of which embrace several specifications. The principal charges are falsehood, countenancing fraud against the U. S., embezzlement, official misconduct, carelessness, negligence, etc., in the discharge of his duties, and purchasing supplies contrary to law and regulations.

A WASHINGTON correspondent of the New York *World* says: The activity in Secretary Robeson's office here at this season of the year is remarkable. The clerks, such as are not on the sick roll, are all busy and scarcely have time to attend the Cabinet receptions. Some people say that the cause of this remarkable briskness is pending war with Spain, but such is not the case. In fact, the whole stir is the result of the work of the Naval Committee of the House, which is continually asking for information upon one subject, papers pertaining to another, etc., which the Secretary is obliged to furnish. Among other matters which the committee is investigating is the recent sale of the Philadelphia Navy-yard to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for \$1,000,000. Somebody told Mr. Whitthorne, chairman of the committee, that several persons were in attendance at the sale to bid for various portions of the property, which they were unable to do, inasmuch as the auctioneer was instructed to sell the yard in one piece, and it was known that no one would bid over \$1,000,000 for it.

A BILL before the House of Representatives, H. R. 1401, authorizes the payment to William Talbert, his heirs, or duly constituted attorney, for the use of the improvement on the marine railway at the Washington Navy-yard, (for which improvement letters patent were granted to said William Talbert dated February 2, 1864,) "for each day that a vessel has been on the marine railway and using said invention since the date of said letters patent, at a rate not exceeding thirty cents a ton measurement: Provided, That the payment of the amount herein specified is to be accepted in full discharge of any claim which the said William Talbert has, or may have, against the United States arising under and by virtue of the patent aforesaid; and that, for the purposes of this act, the tonnage of vessels as given in the Navy Register for the year when such vessels were on the marine railway at the Washington Navy-yard is to be taken as conclusive." H. R. 1467 authorizes the payment of Doctor William M. Page, of Richmond, Virginia, for services rendered the United States of America as surgeon in the Navy of said Government prior to the late war of the Rebellion.

THE *Pensacola* arrived at San Francisco January 26, thirty days from Acapulco, all on board being reported well. The *Pensacola* left San Francisco on the 2nd of February, 1875, with the King of the Hawaiian Islands, from Honolulu, at which place she arrived on the 15th of the same month. Remained at these Islands until the 25th of September, when she sailed for La Paz, Lower California. During the *Pensacola*'s stay at the Hawaiian Islands she twice visited all the ports of note in the group. Arrived at La Paz on the 29th of October, and remained there two weeks, after which she sailed for Mazatlan and remained there a fortnight. She then sailed for Acapulco. Left Acapulco for San Francisco on the 27th of December. Everything was then quiet in Lower California and on the Mexican coast. The early part of the passage from Acapulco was very pleasant; the latter part stormy and disagreeable, with strong winds and very heavy sea from northward and westward, varying at times to southwest and at others to north.

REPRESENTATIVE Metcalf has introduced a bill for the redemption and improvement of the swamp and overflowed land connected with the Brooklyn Navy-yard, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized, should he so regard it, for the interests of the United States to enter into a contract with the New York and Brooklyn Improvement Company for the lease and improvement of the whole or a part of the property. The

company is required to dredge out 200,000 cubic yards of earth for slips, and to erect docks at an expense to the company of \$500,000. Operations are to be begun within three years, and at the end of fifty years the company is to restore the property to the Government, with all improvements, without charge; but should the Government, before the expiration of that time, want to use any part of the property, so much as may be required will be surrendered, on payment of the actual amount of money invested in it, with the interest and other charges. It is provided that the city of Brooklyn may lease of the company so much of the property as may be necessary for a market-house.

THE *Juniata* arrived at Norfolk, Feb. 4, from Port Royal, S. C., and after landing thirty-eight invalids, sailed next day for Baltimore. She encountered the heavy gale of the 1st before reaching Hatteras, and suffered considerable damage to sails. She is in wretched condition generally, both as to engines and hull, and unseaworthy for any waters save those of Europe. The decks are so much out of the line that it has been found necessary to cut away several inches of the ceiling to permit the working of the machinery. She left Port Royal, Jan. 29. At 1 A. M., Feb. 1, when 45 miles N. N. E. (magnetic) from Cape Rodman, the *Juniata* passed quite close to a large vessel on fire—apparently a large schooner. The masts had fallen, and the hull had burnt nearly to the water-line. A vigilant lookout failed to discover any boats. It was calm, with a perfectly smooth sea, and the land was less than 20 miles distant. It was supposed the crew had reached shore in their boats. The *Juniata*, on the night of the 1st inst., and morning of the 2d inst., encountered a hurricane between Cape Lookout and Cape Hatteras. The wind blew with great violence, causing a heavy sea to rage. The gale broke on the 2d, and the *Juniata* reached Hampton Roads at 8 A. M. on the 3d, landed at Norfolk invalids brought from Port Royal, and on the 5th proceeded to Baltimore. As heretofore stated, the crew of the *Juniata* is to be reduced, and she is to be stationed at Baltimore, as a training ship for boys.

### NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1876.

General Order No. 202.

The following change has been adopted in the uniform of the enlisted men, of all grades, in the Navy, and commanding officers of vessels are directed to have the alteration made by the men themselves.

Three stripes of tape, to be three-sixteenths of an inch wide, one-quarter of an inch apart, and laid on one-quarter of an inch from the edge of the collar of the frock, with a three-quarter inch white star in each corner thereof. When new clothing is contracted for, or made up by the men, the collar of the frock, which is now six and one-half inches deep, should be increased to nine inches. The different ratings of the men are to be indicated by the stripes on the cuffs.

GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

### NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1876.

General Order No. 203.

On board of all vessels of the Navy having three or less than three watch officers on duty, the navigation officer shall keep a regular night watch, or be assigned to a particular night watch, at the option of the commanding officer.

At sea, during daylight, the deck may be left in charge of a junior line officer—the executive officer, or the officer whose regular watch it may be, remaining on deck, and being directly responsible for the junior in charge.

The log will be signed by the regular officer of the watch.

Junior officers shall be afforded frequent opportunities to tack and wear ship, to reef, and make and shorten sail.

GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

### NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1876.

Special Order.

The Secretary of the Navy has the painful duty of making known to the Naval service that Rear Admiral Silas H. Stringham died at his residence, Brooklyn, L. I., on the morning of February 7th, instant. The long and useful life of this distinguished officer was spent in the service of his country, and he will be long remembered in the Navy as one of its most gallant and successful flag-officers. On the day after the receipt of this order, the flags of the Navy Yards and Stations, and of all ships in commission, will be displayed at half-mast from sunrise until sunset, and thirteen minute-guns will be fired at noon from each Navy Yard and Station, flag-ship and vessel acting singly. Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

### NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1876.

General Order No. 201.

The Department is gratified to publish in a General Order the following commendatory report from Commander A. P. Cooke, commanding U. S. S. *Swatara*, relative to the gallant conduct of Michael Deneef, captain of top, on board of that ship.

Such an exhibition of gallantry and presence of mind deserves and receives the warmest appreciation of the Department.

A medal of honor will be awarded to Michael Deneef for his efforts in saving human life.

GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. S. *SWATARA*, (THIRD RATE.)  
PORT ROYAL, SOUTH CAROLINA, Dec. 28, 1875.  
Sir: I have the honor to call to your attention the gallant conduct of Michael Deneef (C. T.) of this vessel.

On the morning of December 1st, while at anchor in the harbor of Para, the *Dinghy*, riding at the port-boom, capsized, and got loose from her moorings, and the very strong flood-tide (about four knots an hour) swept the boat rapidly astern. One of the crew of the *Dinghy* continued to cling to her, but from his fright, or from accident, lost his hold, from which moment his life was much in peril. As soon as the danger became apparent, and before a boat could possibly be manned, Deneef jumped overboard from the port gangway, and, from his presence of mind and physical strength, succeeded in getting his shipmate on to the *Dinghy*, and kept him there until assistance from the ship could be rendered, and both men were taken into a cutter.

I am glad to say that this act of gallantry is in perfect keeping with Deneef's habitual seaman-like bearing.

He is an American, formerly an apprentice boy, and probably the finest seaman in the ship.

Very respectfully, etc., A. P. COOKE, Commander Com'g.  
Forwarded: A. W. WEAVER, Commander, Senior Officer present.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

##### REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

###### ORDERED.

FEBRUARY 3.—Paymaster Edwin Stewart, to special duty at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Washington.

Assistant Surgeon E. H. Marsteller, to the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

Assistant Engineer G. B. Ransom, to the iron-clad steamer *Mapac*, at Pensacola.

Ensign Frank E. Sawyer, to the South Pacific Station, per steamer of 15th inst., from New York.

Passed Assistant Engineer John Pemberton, to special duty, at League Island.

FEBRUARY 8.—Master George A. Calhoun, to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, New York.

Ensign C. G. Calkins, to examination for promotion, 10th inst. Commander N. H. Farquhar, to report to Rear-Admiral Rowan, at New York, for temporary duty in connection with the preparation of the steamer *Philox*, and on its completion to return and resume his duties at the Naval Academy.

FEBRUARY 9.—Commander Byron Wilson, to report for equipment duty, at the Navy yard, League Island, in addition to his present duties.

Passed Assistant Paymaster C. N. Sanders to the Huron, at Norfolk, Va.

Lieutenant-Commander P. H. Hooper, to report for temporary duty to the Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, and on its completion to resume his duties at Annapolis, Md.

###### DETACHED.

FEBRUARY 2.—Sailmaker R. L. Tatem, from the Franklin, European Station, and permission to return home.

Rear-Admiral William Reynolds commanding Asiatic Station, has been directed to detach and order to their respective homes Master A. M. Thackara and Ensign James H. Ball.

FEBRUARY 3.—Chief Engineer E. B. Latch, from the receiving ship Colorado, at New York, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for orders to Board of Inspectors.

Gunner Andrew Harman has reported his arrival at the Naval Hospital, New York, for treatment, having been detached from the Congress on the 23d ultimo, and has been placed on sick leave.

FEBRUARY 8.—Lieutenant Commander Charles H. Davis, Jr., from the Naval Observatory, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Boston.

Ensign M. A. Shufeldt, from the Huron, and ordered to the receiving ship Potomac, at Philadelphia.

Ensign William Winder, from the Marion, and ordered to the Huron.

FEBRUARY 9.—Lieutenant Commander De Witt C. Kells, from the Canonicus, and ordered to command the Pinta.

Passed-Assistant Paymaster R. P. Paulding, from the Huron, and ordered to settle accounts.

Ensign W. H. Mason has reported his return home, having been detached from the Tennessee, Asiatic Station, on the 2d of December last, and has been placed on sick leave.

###### COMMISSIONED.

Cadet Engineers A. Mattice, George B. Ransom, W. C. Eaton, A. B. Canaga, A. V. Zane, J. R. Edwards, F. J. Hoffman, B. H. Warren, Stacey Potts, and A. B. Willits, have been commissioned assistant engineers in the Navy, to rank from the 26th of February, 1875.

Ensign John Downs to be a master in the Navy from the 25th April, 1875.

###### LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Passed-Assistant Engineer Benjamin C. Brampton, retired list, for one year, with permission to leave the United States.

###### RESIGNED.

Cadet Midshipmen William Crosby, A. G. Morey, J. P. Boyd, F. P. Meares, H. S. Rowan, H. C. Boon, David L. Bartlett and G. H. P. Preble.

###### DISMISSED.

Acting Boatswain John Crowley.

###### LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending February 9, 1876.

Samuel Williams, landsman, December 6th, 1875, U. S. S. *Frolic*, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Thomas Adams, ordinary seaman, December 29th, 1875, U. S. S. Brooklyn, at sea.

James Payne, seaman, October 14th, 1875, U. S. S. Brooklyn.

###### CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz.:

JANUARY 31, 1876.—A leave of absence for thirty days from 4th February, granted to First-Lieutenant J. M. T. Young.

FEBRUARY 2.—Second-Lieutenant H. Whiting, detached from the U. S. steamer Hartford, North Atlantic Station, and ordered to duty at Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

Chief Engineers B. F. Sherwood and Theodore Zeller have been authorized to visit the principal places in Europe for the purpose of obtaining, by personal inspection, the progress made in manufacturing marine steam machinery.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Alta* speaks thus of the two ships composing the Mexican squadron on that coast. If not strictly a matter of fact, it at least gives a good picture of the condition of the Mexican navy: The two new men-of-war belonging to the Pacific Coast are hourly expected by some in the waters of Mazatlan, although rumors are afloat to the effect that both crews have deserted and gone inland in search of food, and that the Secretary of the Navy (?) has not sufficient cents to buy coal for the purposes necessary, and that orders have been sent to the Admiral to throw the vessels open to public inspection at two bits a head to help defray the expenses of the skipper and his cook.

The German Squadron of ironclads will consist of the armored frigates *Kaiser*, *Deutschland*, *Kronprinz*, and *Frederick Karl*, and the despatch-vessel *Pommernia*. In future, every new ironclad will, as soon as practicable after being built, be attached to a squad-

ron of evolutions. By this means the qualities of each ship will be practically ascertained, and the record preserved for the guidance of future crews. The squadron this year will be commanded by Rear-Admiral Batsch, at present employed as chief of the staff at the Admiralty.

###### THE DEATH OF WASHINGTON.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: The following order from the Navy Department announcing the death of George Washington will probably be interesting reading to many officers of the Navy, in this the Centennial year of the Republic.

###### GENERAL ORDERS TO THE OFFICERS OF THE NAVY AND MARINES.

The President, with deep affliction, announces to the Navy and to the Marines, the death of our beloved fellow citizen, George Washington, commander of our armies, and late President of the United States, but rendered more illustrious by his eminent virtues, and a long series of most important services, than by the honors which his grateful country delighted to confer upon him.

Desirous that the Navy and Marines should express, in common with every other description of American citizens, the high sense which all feel of the loss our country has sustained in the death of this good and great man, the President directs that the vessels of the Navy, in our own and foreign ports, be put in mourning for one week, by wearing their colors half mast high; and that the officers of the Navy and of Marines, wear crape on the left arm, below the elbow, for six months.

BEN STODDERT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, 20th December, 1799.

Benjamin Stoddert, of Georgetown, D. C., was the first Secretary of the Navy. The office was created by act of Congress April 30, 1798, and the first incumbent entered upon the duties of his office in June of the same year.

'61-'65.

###### REAR ADMIRAL S. H. STRINGHAM.

The death of Rear Admiral STRINGHAM in Brooklyn, February 7th, carries off one more of the old school of sailors. The deceased Admiral was a midshipman in the old *President* before the war of 1812, in her action with the English sloop *Little Belt*, one of the exciting causes of that war, and afterwards served in the prize *Guerrriere* in the same war. He was, however, too young and low in rank at that early day to win distinction, which came to him later on the African coast and off Cuba chasing slavers and pirates. His service at the close of his life shows a remarkable evenness of distribution, 21 years, 9 months sea service, the same shore duty, the same, lacking two months' unemployed, his death closing a period of 65 years in the naval service of the United States, which he entered in 1809. His official history is thus summed up: Midshipman, 15th November, 1809; Lieutenant, 9th December, 1814; Commander, 3d March, 1831; Captain, 1841; Rear Admiral on retired list, July 16th, 1862. His age at the period of his death, was seventy-eight. Admiral STRINGHAM's services during his long career were many and great. Only a boy of 11 when he entered the service, he was early distinguished for that dash and courage which seems to be the peculiar prerogative of the sailor. He was only 16 when a Lieutenant, and two years later we find him in *DECATOR*'s squadron, performing an act uniting coolness, courage and judgment. He was then in the *Brig Spark*, Captain THOMAS GAMBLE, off Gibraltar. A French brig capsized under a heavy gale. STRINGHAM volunteered to go to the relief, and succeeded in reaching the vessel in a small boat with six seamen. He took off five of the French, but finding it impossible to return to Gibraltar, made for Algesiras, and nearly reached it when his boat was swamped, one of his crew and two of the Frenchmen perishing. In 1819 he served on the *Cyane*, and captured four slavers off the African coast by boat expeditions, being sent home with all four as prize master. In 1821 he was executive of the *Hornet*, and helped to catch the worst pirate and slaver who had his haunt in the creeks around Cuba. He was placed on yard duty from 1830 to 1835, when he was put in command of the *John Adams* in the Mediterranean squadron till 1837. He was executive at the Brooklyn Navy Yard till 1842, when he was commissioned Captain as of the previous year, and commanded the *Independence*, 54, on the Home squadron. During the Mexican war he had the *Ohio*, 74, and helped to bombard Vera Cruz. In 1861 Captain STRINGHAM was placed in command of the *Hatteras* Expedition, flagship the *Minnesota*, and compelled the surrender of Forts Clark and Hatteras on Pamlico Sound, leading to the ultimate capture of Newbern and the success of the Burnside expedition. During the rest of the war he commanded the Charlestown Navy Yard, near Boston. During the last years of his life he was constantly tortured with the stone, and his death must be considered to him as a great relief from excruciating pain, from which there was no other respite possible.

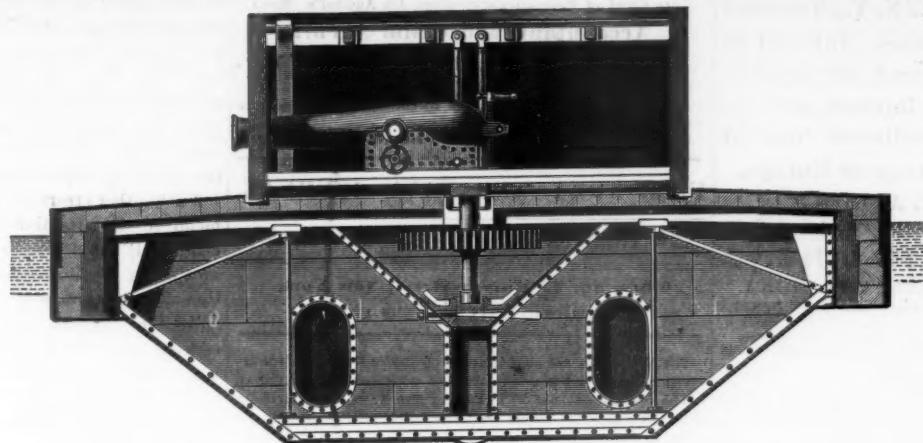
###### ADMIRAL PORTER AND THE MONITOR SYSTEM.

BY CAPTAIN J. ERICSSON.

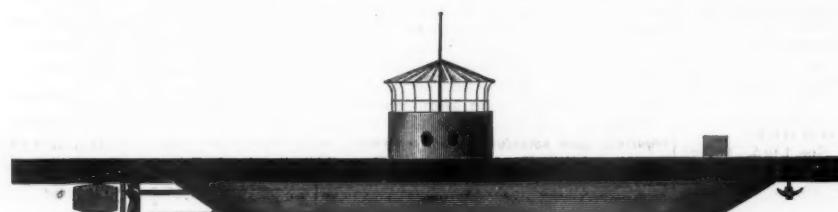
WELL informed naval officers are aware, that WORDEN failed to sink the *Merrimac* at Hampton Roads because he could not personally control the firing, and at the same time direct the steering of his vessel from a point enabling him to observe properly the movement of his antagonist. This fact was well understood by the authorities at Washington, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy having himself witnessed the battle and the ineffectual firing. I was accordingly requested by the Navy Department, shortly after the conflict, to devise some means of steering from the turret. The despatch conveying this request contained several important suggestions, and closed with the following sentence: "The placing the wheel-house on the turret would double the formidable character of the vessel." Considering what happened at Hampton Roads, more might have been said; for had the *Monitor* been provided with a wheel-house on the top of the turret, WORDEN instead of discontinuing the action, almost blinded, would have forced the *Merrimac* to surrender, as readily as RODGERS compelled the commander of the boasted impregnable *Atlanta* to haul down the Confederate flag, by being enabled to direct personally the steering and the firing, while watching from his elevated turret wheel-house, the movements of his opponent. Again, it was far from the turret wheel-house of the *Montauk*, that the hero of Hampton Roads detected the *Nashville*, and by a few fifteen-inch shells, fired under his own supervision, burnt the Confederate vessel and cargo. It was reserved for the Admiral of the Navy to discover that the arrangement which enables the Commander of a Monitor to direct the firing and the steering from an elevated position above the turret, affording an all-round view, is a terrible mistake, although it has proved so efficacious in actual conflict. It was reserved for him also to find out, "that the placing of the pilot-house on the top of the monitor turret shows a lack of ingenuity"—a discovery apparently resulting from reflections connected with the fact "that this is the most exposed point in the vessel, and is liable to be swept away by the first heavy shot that strikes." The Admiral appears to have forgotten that the fleet of monitors at Charleston, commanded by DAHLGREN, engaged the Confederate batteries some twenty times, at easy range, and yet the pilot-houses were not "swept away."

The accompanying section of the turret and wheel-house (pilot-house) of a monitor of the *Passaic* class, represents the structure precisely as built, excepting that the turret-wall, in order to protect the base of the wheel-house in accordance with my original plan, is carried two feet above the turret-roof (indicated by dotted lines in the engraving). As the wheel-house and steering gear must remain stationary while the turret revolves, it will be perceived that the plan presents a mechanical problem of no ordinary character. This is understood by persons possessing correct mechanical knowledge, who have studied the arrangement, and know that it successfully passed the severe ordeal to which it was subjected during the war.

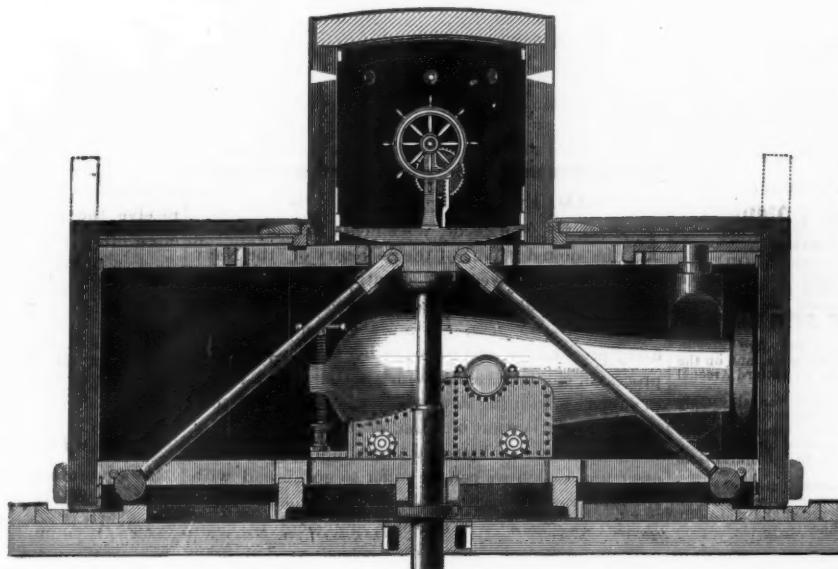
With reference to my original plan of extending the turret-wall above the roof, it will be proper to mention on this occasion, that the managers of the plate mills employed to manufacture the turret plating during the war, refused to furnish plates of more than nine feet in length. Not only did they positively decline to roll plates of an additional length of six inches, but they limited the thickness to fifteen-sixteenths of an inch, owing to their inability to manufacture plating above a given weight. A careful inspection of the accompanying illustration, representing a section of the turret of the *Passaic* class of monitors, at once disposes of the erroneous assertion that the pilot-house, the internal diameter of which is only six feet, may be "swept away." No target practice has yet shown that a cylinder of such small diameter, composed of solid iron eighteen inches thick (of course, it might be made thicker), can be penetrated. At the same time, the inertia of such a cylinder, owing to its weight, is so great that a base-ring of very moderate section attached to the turret roof, will effectually prevent dislodgement under the impact of shot.



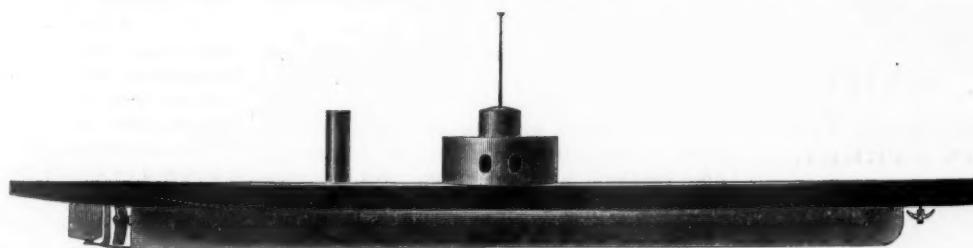
TRANSVERSE SECTION OF THE ORIGINAL MONITOR AND TURRET.



SIDE ELEVATION OF THE ORIGINAL MONITOR.



TRANSVERSE SECTION OF THE TURRET AND WHEELHOUSE OF THE PASSAIC CLASS OF MONITORS.



SIDE ELEVATION OF THE PASSAIC CLASS OF MONITORS.

In view of the foregoing, it would be waste of time to discuss the merits of the Admiral's recommendation to the Secretary of the Navy, "to place the steering apparatus below, with a small portion of the deck above it raised and heavily plated, with apertures to look through." But, his statement that "the original Monitor, if in existence to-day, would not stand one shot from the average rifle gun, and could be run over and sunk by an ordinary iron-clad as easily as a river steamer would run over a yawl boat," demands special notice. In reply to this statement I will simply observe that by substituting solid for laminated armor, the original Monitor, "if in existence to-day," would be the most formidable iron-clad of her tonnage possessed by any naval power. Admiral PORTER must be aware that he conveyed no useful information to the Secretary of the Navy by pointing out the weakness of a *laminated* turret now out of existence. Of course it must be attributed to inadvertency, that he has not in his report reminded the Secretary of the Navy that the laminated turrets

of the entire monitor fleet "reconstructed" agreeably to his own plan, "will not stand one shot from the average rifle gun."

Naval constructors and engineers will find by examining the illustrations, that, excepting the omission to place the pilot-house on the top of the turret, the original Monitor was a perfect fighting machine; and that not a single essential improvement has been added in building the subsequent monitor iron-clads. It will also be found, that the propeller was better protected in the original Monitor, and that the anchor was handled with greater facility and more perfect protection to the crew, than in the recent turret vessels. Moreover, it is susceptible of positive demonstration that a vessel built precisely like the first Monitor, provided with a turret wheel-house and armor of adequate thickness, would present the most perfect vessel for harbor defence hitherto produced—whether for carrying heavy ordnance, or for handling movable torpedoes employed against an attacking fleet.

It will be observed that Admiral PORTER's statement, at the commencement of his report, that the original Monitor might be sunk by an ordinary iron-clad as easily as a yawl boat by a river steamer, is materially modified by a subsequent paragraph, strongly recommending the *overhang* of the Monitor, "which," the report states, "prevented the hull being penetrated if the vessel was struck by a ram." The value of this contrivance was shown in the contest at Hampton Roads, where the *Merrimac* rammed the *Monitor*, merely turning the latter half-round, and doing no damage whatever." It will be seen by our illustration representing a transverse section of the original Monitor, that a collision like that between the *Iron Duke* and the *Vanguard*, which sent the latter to the bottom, would not be productive of greater damage than that caused by the *Merrimac's* ramming, since, owing to the overhang and inclined sides, the *Iron Duke's* spur could not reach the *Monitor's* hull.

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EDITORIAL PAGE.

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**ADMIRAL PORTER'S REPORT.**

FROM the volume of documents accompanying  
the annual report of the Secretary of the Navy  
we republish this week the essential portions of the  
report of Admiral DAVID D. PORTER, addressed to  
the Navy Department. It bears evident marks of  
hasty preparation, and gains, rather than loses, by the  
process of condensation to which we have been forced  
to subject it to bring it within the compass of our  
columns. It is want of time for careful revision,  
doubtless, that has betrayed the Admiral into some  
assertions which we cannot suffer to go abroad with  
the sanction of his authority without correcting them.  
It certainly is a very singular statement to come  
from the Admiral of our Navy that "we could re-  
build from the materials of the double-turreted moni-  
tors vessels that would hold their own in any line  
of battle." Is Admiral PORTER ignorant of the fact  
that the turrets of these monitors are composed of  
thin plates and square bent bars of iron utterly unfit  
for turrets capable of resisting modern ordinance?  
Four years ago we called attention to the fact, which  
foreign experiments had even then conclusively es-  
tablished, that it is idle to attempt to resist modern  
rifled guns with laminated armor. And the state-  
ment made in Admiral PORTER's report of last year,  
that we have no machinery in this country capable  
of rolling heavier than five or six inch plates, is no  
answer to this. It is well known that there is no  
difficulty in obtaining solid malleable iron of required  
thickness in England, and there is no good reason  
why we should not go there, as well as others. Some  
of the ultra-protectionists might, it is true, object to  
our importing iron plates for American vessels, but  
this is no reason why the Admiral of our Navy  
should commit himself to unsound opinions. Ad-  
miral PORTER is himself responsible for changes in  
our monitors which have lessened, instead of adding,  
to their efficiency, by lifting them higher out of the  
water and increasing the exposure of their insuffi-  
ciently protected hulls.

In reply to the assertion that the hulls of the moni-  
tors are too light to carry additional armor, we can  
only repeat our statement heretofore made, on the au-  
thority of the inventor of the monitor system, that their  
turrets were expressly designed to carry solid armor  
twelve inches thick, and now that they have been  
raised may carry eight inches solid armor on the sides.  
So long as no attempt is made to substitute solid for

laminated armor, how can Admiral PORTER declare as  
he does that "in the alteration of the smaller monitors  
everything has been done of which they were sus-  
ceptible"? The fact is, the only thing that should  
have been done has been neglected, viz., applying  
solid armor to the turret and sides. This could have  
been done, as we showed more than two years ago,  
and for less than the \$180,000 expended on them. In  
the article by Captain ERICSSON, which we elsewhere  
publish, other errors are pointed out, which we com-  
mend to the attention of Admiral PORTER. How  
completely he fails to comprehend the essential  
idea of the monitor system, is shown in his assump-  
tion that it is compatible with high speed.

As the torpedo boat *Alarm* is known to be the  
especial pet of the Admiral, what he says in regard to  
it may perhaps be left to pass unchallenged. It is  
hardly likely that the present Congress can be per-  
suaded to vote an appropriation for carrying out the  
recommendation that several vessels be built on this  
model, and his opinion that "a ship on the principle  
of the *Alarm*, built for merchant passenger trade,  
would run with safety for years, carry its cargo per-  
fectly dry, and be the most popular passenger ship  
afloat," concerns capitalists alone. Absorbed, appar-  
ently, in the contemplation of the virtues of his own  
special contrivance in the way of torpedo defence,  
the Admiral has omitted all reference to, or recom-  
mendation concerning, movable torpedoes which  
are certainly of sufficient importance to our Navy  
to be taken note of.

What Admiral PORTER says of the necessity of  
establishing an apprentice system for the Navy, and  
the necessity of substituting rifle guns for smooth-  
bores, will meet with a most hearty response from  
our naval officers; as well as his recommendations on  
other subjects, which are in every way worthy the  
serious consideration of Congress and the Depart-  
ment. The parsimonious policy pursued toward our  
naval officers with reference to table money, especially  
calls forth a just rebuke which we could wish might  
receive the attention it deserves. If we have criti-  
cised other portions of the report, it is because they  
show a persistence in errors which have been re-  
peatedly pointed out in the JOURNAL, and which are  
fatal to the efficiency of our Navy, so far as that de-  
pends upon the use of iron-clads and torpedoes;  
neither of which can be neglected without putting  
us at a fatal disadvantage.

**ABOLISHING THE MARINE CORPS.**

As each nation has its own virtues, so each has its  
foibles. The British public, according to DE QUIN-  
CEY, is liable to spasmodic attacks of virtue at regular  
intervals; our own is subject to equally regular  
spasms of economy at equally regular intervals. Just  
now we are in the midst of one. And as the English  
virtuous public almost invariably seizes the wrong  
man to punish, and is sorry for it afterwards, so our  
economical heroes generally begin retrenchment at  
the spigot, regardless of the open bunghole. A little  
while ago it was proposed to cut down the regular  
Army to 10,000 men, as one measure of economy. It  
was soon found that that would not work. Now it  
is proposed to abolish the Marine Corps *in toto*, and  
thereby save fabulous sums. A little reflection on  
facts will show the folly of this. Not only would it  
not save, but it would cost money, much money.  
Knowledge of the duties done by the corps soon  
demonstrates this. As in the case of the Army, it is  
nothing but a total ignorance of these duties that  
prompts the cry for the abolition of the service. As  
soon as the function of the Marine Corps is shown, it  
is seen that it is impossible to abolish it. The last  
attempt was in 1866; and the effort failed totally, on  
the honest report of the very committee detailed to  
find a means of abolishing the corps. So it will very  
probably be now.

The popular idea of a marine, officer or man, is a  
gorgeous creature in uniform, with nothing to do  
but parade once a day, and stand sentry over the  
captain's door. Let us see what the Committee of  
Congress found out about them. "The Marines are  
strictly infantry soldiers, trained for service afloat...  
They watch over magazines, storerooms, gangways,  
galleys, lights and fires, public property, prisoners,  
and protect discipline... by their organization, dis-  
tinctive character, and peculiar training... they  
pull and haul... keep regular watch... relied

upon to man the ropes in sudden squalls . . . trained at great gun exercise . . . a reserve force to meet the casualties of battles . . . their absence from the deck would have to be supplied by an equal amount of physical force. . . .

"It will be readily seen why a body of well trained men, familiar with sea life and its duties, should be preferred to soldiers drawn from the Army, unaccustomed to those duties. . . . While ashore . . . they are not idle, but guard and protect the Navy Yards, with the immense amount of public property within them, and are always ready for emergencies in adjacent cities."

During the discussion in 1866 it was remarked by a leading daily journal, "It is worthy of attention that no large fire has ever occurred at any of our Navy Yards where a guard of marines was on duty. Had the *New Ironsides* been in charge of even a corporal's guard of marines, instead of a number of irresponsible watchmen, the fire never would have occurred, and the Government would not have been a loser thereby of a sum equal to the amount appropriated for the support of the entire corps. The pay of the watchmen for one year in our Navy Yards, added to the property lost through their inefficiency, would support a Marine Corps of more than double the present number of men. The difference between a well drilled responsible soldier as a guard and sentinel, and an irresponsible civilian, ought to be evident to all, and especially to those who have our national property under control."

It is further worthy of remark that it is Naval officers who are always the most fervent advocates of the perpetuation and extension of the Marine Corps, in proportion to their experience. Hear, for instance, FARRAGUT, "It is next to impossible to maintain the efficiency of the ship, and proper discipline, without the restraints of the soldiers over sailors." Admiral PORTER says, "The Marines are as necessary to the well-being of a ship as the officers." Admiral RODGERS says, "I do not think that soldiers temporarily detailed from the Army to serve in the Navy could do the work of Marines, the latter having chosen their service and become accustomed to the confinement, and habituated to the sea." Captain RON says, "It is impossible to substitute soldiers of the Army for Marines. The Marines are sea-soldiers . . . half sailors, and have a special training which land soldiers cannot have."

What constitutes the great difference to a landsman's eye between a man-of-war and a merchantman? Any one who has ever noticed it will say "the neatness." The merchantman is careless and slouchy, his ropes hang loose, his yards every way, his crew are dirty and lounging. Place beside these an ordinary man-of-war like the *Plymouth*, *Brooklyn*, *Hartford*, any out of a score. At once even the landsman's eye detects a neatness, every rope in place, royal yards down, braces taut, neat coils at the end of every sheet and clewline, snowy decks, quiet, orderly sailors. Not a loud word heard, no yo-heave-hoing, everything quiet and in perfect discipline. What has changed the merchant sailor into a "man-of-war-man," a totally different being? The answer is given in a word, "Discipline." Who enforces the discipline, who are police of the ship, who stop the quarrels, compel cleanliness, arrest offenders, order out the lights after the proper hour, and turn wild Jack the sailor into quiet Jack the man-of-war-man? "The Marine Guard." Joe, the Marine, brings down Jack the sailor to his bearings in short order, and is the main reliance of a naval officer in case of trouble. In a mutiny on board a ship or fleet, no instance has ever been known in which the marines have not been found ranged on the side of discipline. In one well-known historical instance, the great "Mutiny of the Nore," in which the whole British Channel Fleet was the subject of a common mutiny, while the sailors stuck together, the marines were equally decided in sustaining the authority of the officers, and the mutiny was finally quelled with their assistance.

The value of a Marine Corps is best proved by the fact that no nation that has ever had a fleet has been unprovided with marines. Beginning with the Greeks and Romans, and coming down to present times, they are found in every service, and among its very best troops. In the general rout and demoralization of the French army around Paris in 1870-71, it was frequently remarked that the battalions of marines

were the only thoroughly reliable troops possessed by the French. Our own Marine Corps has always done equally well, and we do not regret the present discussion of the question of abolition. It can only end in one way, the retention and improvement of the corps. The only danger is from the hasty legislation of politicians totally ignorant of facts; who, to gain, as they think, a little praise for economy, would first wipe out a corps, only to find the absolute necessity of re-establishing it under another name.

ONE of the best efforts that has been made for some time in this country towards the preservation of those natural riches of forest, fur, and heather, which we have so long wasted, is found in the establishment of the Blooming Grove Park Association, of which the fourth annual report now lies before us. This association was started in 1872 for the purposes of "preserving, importing, acclimating, breeding and propagating all game animals, fur bearing animals, bird and fishes adapted to the climate, and preventing their extinction; cultivation of forests; affording facilities for hunting, shooting and fishing on its grounds to its members; establishing of minkeries, otteries, avaries, etc.; supplying the spawn of fish, young fish, game animals or birds to other States, associations or individuals; selling of timber and surplus game animals, birds and fish; providing its members with an agreeable resort, with a good hotel, cottage houses, if desired, stables and everything necessary or proper for their accommodation; and, in fact, to give a fuller development to field and aquatic sports.

For these purposes a capital of \$225,000 was subscribed and has since been increased to \$600,000, the few shares remaining being for sale at \$1,000 apiece, making the association a close corporation. It holds 12,000 acres of land in Pike county, Pennsylvania, under a special charter, by which only the property, and not the stockholders of the association, are liable for its debts. Its members have the privileges of special constables, for the arrest of all violators of the game laws. The association has the privilege of purchasing and holding as much as 50,000 acres in the same vicinity, where game is very abundant. The present grounds are thus described: "Its forests include the oak, the hemlock, the chestnut, beech, spruce, cedar, maple, birch, pine, hickory, butternut, etc. The animals now found upon these lands embrace the black bear, wild cat, otter, mink, fox, coon, marmot, deer, and several varieties of squirrels and hares. The birds include the eagle, hawk, owl, blackbird, woodcock, bluebird, several varieties of the duck, partridge, mountain finch, pigeon, quail, the loon, and other migratory birds. Ruffed grouse, woodcock and deer are especially numerous. The shooting and fishing are now excellent. Last, are eight fresh water lakes, most of them teeming with a variety of fish common to our lakes, and black bass. The largest of these lakes is nearly three miles in circumference. In addition to the lakes, this property includes many miles of fine trout brooks. About 700 acres of forest have been enclosed with a wire fence, for a breeding park for red deer, and many deer placed therein, which are rapidly increasing. Army officers on the frontier have volunteered their assistance to procure moose, elk, deer, antelope, Rocky Mountain sheep and goats, and other animals desirable for stock. Some English pheasants and a few wild turkeys have been set at liberty in the Park."

Besides this, the association has started fish and forest culture, the latter with excellent results, by planting trees on proper soil, and cutting only 300 acres a year out of 9,000. By this means they pay expenses, keep a current thirty years' growth at all times, and do not denude the country. The idea of the association is so good that it ought to be followed elsewhere. There are many other States where a similar association would be invaluable. The Adirondacks, once a paradise of sportsmen, now nearly stripped of game, might, with great advantage, be parked in the same manner, and not a State in the Union now exists that would not find a similar protective policy a wise one.

ONE cannot but be struck with the frequency of death by apoplexy and other affections denoting an overstrain upon the vital forces, that have carried off the survivors of the late war. But a little while ago,

the papers informed us of the death, by apoplexy, of that brave and brilliant officer, General CHARLES H. MORGAN, of San Francisco. The responsible duties as Chief of Staff, of Second Army Corps, were continuously performed by him during the trying campaigns of 1863-4-5, and, no doubt, the drain upon his mental energies shortened his life, which scarce reached to two score years. More recently, the death of Major General GORDON GRANGER, at Santa Fe, by the same disease, has deprived us of another ardent soldier of the late war; and the death of young WARREN, of the Fourteenth Infantry, the brother of General G. K. WARREN, of which we publish the particulars this week, adds another to the list. These deaths in young manhood, and in the prime of life, but tell of the overstrain upon the constitution during the late struggle, and as the result of such are sacrifices to the country's cause, similar to death on the field of battle. The activity of the times tends to shorten the period of life, and its effects upon the soldiers is shown by the number of deaths of active participants since the war. The next generation will, probably, find few occasions to say, "Superfluous lags the veteran on the stage."

It is the opinion among many Army officers in Washington that the pay of the Army will not be changed by Congress. It is so little now, that it cannot well be reduced. Some changes will probably be made in the allowances for forage, and for quarters—perhaps some officers who now draw forage for two horses may be cut down to one, or not allowed forage for any, except while on active service, on the frontier, with troops, or in time of war. A former officer of the Army is said to be making trouble for the Army by calling attention to pretended abuses, such as the difference between the pay of a retired officer of the Army and an officer of volunteers pensioned. Perhaps he might see the difference were he on the retired list. Many officers of volunteers are pensioned on wounds they would not be retired on in the Army. They can hold any office under Government they are fortunate enough to get, and draw both their pay and pension, and why should they not do so? They can engage in prosecuting any claims against the Government, and many of them now are engaged in such business, while retired officers of the regular Army are forbidden from engaging in this business, under penalty of fine and imprisonment, and from holding any office under Government save that of Minister or Consul, and can only draw the one salary, either their Army or their diplomatic pay. They in most cases enter the Army at an age when men generally form their business habits and get their commercial training. They spend the prime of their life on the frontier hunting Indians, or guarding our extended border, and moved about, so that they can scarcely live on their pay, and when their health is gone by exposure in the line of duty, or by wounds received in the service, they are placed on the retired list, where many of them just manage to live, take care of their families, and wait for their last roll-call. Many of our wounded volunteer officers are undoubtedly too poorly pensioned, but justice for them is no argument for injustice to others equally deserving.

WE have received the first numbers of the "Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung" (Army News), published by Luckhardt, at Leipsic and Berlin. The editor states the aim to be, "to bring into closer fellowship all the parts of the German army, and to keep alive in them the fire of patriotism, as well as to do all in its power towards correcting present abuses, and furthering the entire unification of the present imposing army. The publisher thinks that there is room for such a paper, and promises to do all in his power to satisfy the demands of his readers. The "Heeres-Zeitung" is a fine large twenty-page journal, and if kept upon the level in which it now appears, will probably do well."

THE German Admiralty has lately appointed a commission to conduct experiments for the improvement of the existing code of signals. A small steamer has been placed at their disposal by the Government. The experiments were begun in November last on the lower Elbe. One point to which the German Commission is instructed to pay particular attention is the improvement of lights, especially colored lights.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

## NAVAL PRIZE MONEY.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*.

SIR: I notice a bill has been introduced for the abolishing of naval prize money. I hail it with pleasure as a move in the right direction, and wish it success. Since, and during the Mexican war, I have ever advocated its abolishment as a relic of the past ages—of freebooters and free-lances. Officers do not require it as an incentive to duty. Seamen will not, if they are provided for by bounty money and land warrants, and put on the same footing as the Army. Prize money has ever been unequally distributed, the lion's share going to the flag officers and to the outsiders, and not to those in command of the real fighting vessels of the Navy and their crews.

If prize money is continued, let the whole of it enure to the pension fund for the widows and orphans of naval officers and seamen; not, however, reduced in value by an enactment of Congress to three per cent. currency, when the faith of the nation was pledged to its investment in Government securities at six per cent. gold, or its equivalent. The proportion of freight money for gold and silver to go to the same fund. Before 1861, the pensions of Navy officers' widows varied from \$50 to \$30, paid out of the prize fund. During and since the war, all the widows of Navy officers from rear-admirals to lieutenants, receive the same pension of \$30 per month, because the Army pension is that, and there is no fund to pay it from but a direct appropriation. I have no interest in this, but I say it is unjust to the Navy.

Abolish Navy prize money by all means. Senators and members of the House, pass whatever bill you please for the pay of the Army, and then, as a post script, say the pay of the Navy shall be the same grade for grade, and then let both services sail on harmoniously, and act in concert. I do not believe that either service has more officers than is required, or receives a more than quid pro quo. But I advocate the abolishing of prize money by all means without mentioning that during the late unpleasantness lieutenants in the Army received commissions and pay as generals—more than its equivalent in the Navy for officers who worked on without advancement of rank or pay.

COMMODORE.

## A WAIL FROM A SECOND LUFF.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: In common with, I presume, all second lieutenants in the Army, I am not only shocked, but grieved, at the provision in General Banning's bill, to regulate the pay of the Army, to knock off two hundred dollars from our yearly stipend, on the plea that officers of this grade do not indulge in matrimonial habits, as it were. Now, I hope the gentleman from Ohio will pause a moment in this attack on a long-suffering class of officers. There are about as many second lieutenants married as there are of the next higher grade, and we who are unmarried feel rather despondent at the fact that the young ladies don't treat us near so kindly as they did before the news of this proposition first appeared in the papers. In fact, one of them announced publicly a few days ago, that she "never, never would marry a second lieutenant" making two or three of us feel very bad indeed. Is it the intention and desire of Mr. Banning's committee to cut off the breed of second lieutenants, and have them gradually fade away from off the face of the earth, like the bison and the indigen Indian? Another reason given for the proposed reduction, is, that an officer remains in this grade only a short time. Look at the Army Register, gentlemen of the committee, and you will find second lieutenants dating away back to June, 1866, and they will have been ten years in the Service before they get their promotion. Must we wait all this time for our Rachels? Must we be compelled to possess our souls in patience, and find after the weary waiting is over, that hard work, exposure, and the privations incidental to Plains life, together with that heart sickness that comes from hope deferred, has made us prematurely old men, and none but the faded flowers of the matrimonial garden are for our plucking. Protect us, gentlemen, from this sad fate! We will be better men and braver soldiers if we have a pleasant home to return to after a hard scout, instead of coming back to cheerless bachelor's quarters and the sutler's back room.

A LOW DOWN SECOND.

OMAHA BARRACKS, Feb. 5, 1876.

## FIELD MUSIC.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: While in Europe, I noticed that in the Prussian Army, the fifers of infantry field music carry also bugles. They are worn under the left arm, suspended by a cord from the right shoulder, mouth-piece to the front. They also carry a small leather pouch, cylindrical in form, and suspended by a strap from the left shoulder, sufficiently large to hold two fifes. Upon inquiry I learned that these men, when in the field, are assigned to regimental, battalion, and company commanders to sound the signals as the different commands are given by those officers, while on the march, and on parades, etc., they take their place immediately in rear of the drum corps, and play the fife. In garrisons all calls are sounded with the bugle, while the drum corps beats the reveille, etc. This arrangement seems certainly superior to ours, and is well worth

copying. Everybody who has served at a large post, well knows that drum-calls are not easily heard, and if our fifers were also buglers, so that they could sound all calls, there would be less "absence from roll calls," and delays at parades, etc. Again, what means has a captain to insure the prompt execution of his commands when the company is deployed? In par. 281, Upton tells us "The captain accompanied by a trumpeter, etc." but how on earth can a trumpeter accompany him when he has none? At present we find the utmost mixture and confusion among our field music. One captain fancies a bugle, the next the drum and fife, and so on, without the slightest uniformity existing in the several companies of a regiment. Here certainly is room for improvement; will it be made?

A CAPTAIN WHO WOULD LIKE TO "BECOME FAMILIAR WITH THE TRUMPET SIGNALS" (PAR. 264).

FORT SELDEN, Jan. 9, 1876.

## THOUGHTS ON NAVAL ADMINISTRATION.

BY A NAVAL OFFICER.—CHAPTER XIII.

"The nation that controls the sea controls the world."

The Materiel of the Navy—Classification of Ships and Stations.

In treating the question of the materiel of the Navy, the very first step taken should be to determine the fixed and definite proportion, which the tonnage of the cruising and "Reserve" forces of the peace establishment, should bear to the aggregate mercantile tonnage of the nation.

It is possible to form some idea of what this should be for a country like the United States, by stating the proportions which obtain in the navies of our two great maritime rivals.

The mercantile tonnage of Great Britain is, in round numbers, six millions of tons, while the tonnage of the cruising force of the British navy is about one-sixteenth, and that of the "Reserve" about one-eighth of that amount. In other words, the tonnage of the entire British navy is approximately one-ninth of that of the mercantile marine.

The mercantile tonnage of France is, in round numbers, two million tons, while the tonnage of the cruising force of the navy is one-eighth of that amount, and of the "Reserve" one-tenth. In other words, the tonnage of the entire French navy is approximately one-fourth of that of the mercantile marine—an enormous proportion, due probably to the fact that the policy of France obliges her to maintain a navy at least equal to that of her traditional rival across the channel, while she has but few colonies, and comparatively little commerce.

The mercantile tonnage of the United States is, in round numbers, four and one-half million tons; but that of the cruising force of the Navy is only about one-eighth of this amount. A "Reserve" in the English or French sense of the term, we have, properly speaking, none; the aggregate tonnage, however, of all other vessels (including tugs and rotten hulls on the stocks), borne on the annual Navy List, is about one-thirty-fourth of that of the mercantile marine. In other words, the entire tonnage of the United States Navy, including vessels good, bad, and indifferent, is one-twenty-fourth of that of the mercantile marine.

Indeed, this last proportion would be a very fair one, if the so-called "Reserve" we have was really a reserve force in the absolute sense; that is, if that force were in such condition of readiness for service, as to be able to take the sea, in, let us say, thirty days. Unfortunately, such is not the case, never will be the case, and never will be the case in the United States Navy, until there is a definite and comprehensive naval policy, which the law shall require successive administrations to adhere to.

Assuming the mercantile tonnage of this country to amount to five millions, a navy whose tonnage would aggregate one-twenty-fifth of that amount, or 200,000 tons, would amply subserve the true policy and interests of the country, and could be very economically maintained. One-half this tonnage should constitute the active service force or cruising fleet, the other half should be denominated the "Reserve," and be divided into classes denoted first, second, and third.

The first reserve should be composed of vessels in perfect readiness to take the sea in ten days. The second reserve of those which may require thirty days. The third reserve of those which require more than thirty days, in order to prepare them for war service.

Moreover, the entire Navy should be classified into two grand divisions, to wit: "The fleet for home defence," and "the fleet for offensive warfare."

The latter would naturally be re-enforced in time of war by all such steam vessels in the mercantile marine as are or may be available for war purposes, and the law should require all ocean steamers in the foreign and coastwise trade, to be built with a view to their ultimate speedy conversion into swift cruisers against the enemy's commerce.

In time of war these merchant steamers will form an important part of the available naval forces of the nation, and every such vessel should bear a naval number and pennant to distinguish her in time of peace as a ship of "the fourth reserve."

In these days of steam and iron a navy may, with almost absolute truth, be likened to an army in the field, and as such should be made up of different arms, each having its specific and well defined purpose to fulfill. Though naval opinion varies considerably, it is in the main agreed upon by naval men, that a fleet should be composed of the following integral parts:

First. Iron-clads for coast defence and as cruisers. These vessels should be armed with the heaviest canon, and the cruisers should have the greatest speed practicable; but it is not necessary these latter vessels should reach the enormous dimensions of some of the

\* Of course, the word is here used in its widest sense, that is, it refers to the entire Navy.

iron-cased vessels built in England and France. The limit should be somewhere in the vicinity of 6,000 tons displacement.

Second. Rams of great speed and handiness, protected partially by armor belts and armor bulkheads in the make of the engines and boilers. The battery should be light, and simply sufficient to protect the vessel from attack by boarding.

Third. Small torpedo-vessels of great speed and handiness, very lightly armed, and not protected with armor at all, but simply by water-tight bulkheads, and suitable steam pumps. Here it may be well to observe that iron-clads, rams, and torpedo-vessels should always act together in concert, and our system of tactics should so require. For every cruising iron-clad (which of course will always be a first rate), there should be two rams and two torpedo-vessels, to act together as "consorts in battle."

Fourth. Cruisers of great speed under steam, yet fully rigged to sail, and with capacity for a large amount of coals, provisions and stores, so as to be able to keep the sea for at least eight months at a time, if necessary. These vessels, which may be regarded as "the commerce destroyers," should be armed with guns of great range and power, and each vessel should be fitted with a ram bow, to use against an iron-clad or other vessel of superior force if pressed hard and occasion serves. The main purpose of these vessels, however, should be to burn, sink, and destroy merchantmen and other vessels of the enemy, with as little fighting as possible.

Fifth. Gunboats of light draft, good speed, and limited rig, to be used in coast defence, and in shallow waters on foreign stations. Each of these vessels should carry one gun of great range and power. In making a long voyage to a distant station, this gun can be carried in the hold.

Sixth. Store-ships, harbor training-ships, practice tenders, receiving-ships, despatch-vessels, bomb-vessels, and tugs.

One half the tonnage of this Navy (or 100,000 tons) should be in vessels of the first, second and third classes, the remaining half in vessels of the fourth, fifth and sixth classes.

The ships of the Navy should be rated as follows: Vessels over 4,000 tons displacement, first rate; between 2,500 and 4,000 tons, second rate; between 1,500 and 2,500 tons, third rate; between 500 and 1,500 tons, fourth rate; under 500 tons, fifth rate. Tugs, bomb-vessels and store ships not to be included as "rated ships." All cruising iron-clads should be first rate; all rams should be third or fourth rate; all gunboats and torpedo vessels should be fifth rate. There should be coast defence iron-clads and unarmed ocean cruisers of all rates except fifth.

The first rates should be named after States and Territories, as Vermont, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Florida, Alabama, etc. The second rate should be named after cities, as Portland, Boston, Hartford, Philadelphia, Trenton, Richmond, Raleigh, etc. The third rate should be named after rivers (when the names are not borne by States also), as Merrimac, Hudson, Mohawk, Santee, Shenandoah, Sabine, etc. The fourth rate should be named after lakes (whose names are not borne by States also), as Erie, Ontario, Cayuga, Huron, Itasca, etc. The fifth rates should bear such names as follows: the gunboats, Petrel, Dolphin, Sea Gull, Shark, Bonita, Flying Fish, etc.; the torpedo vessels: Alert, Alarm, Revenge, Intrepid, Terrible, Daring, Active, Thunderbolt, etc. The practice ships, gunnery ships, harbor training ships, and receiving vessels which bear traditional names should retain them as now, and store ships should bear such names as Supply, Relief, Purveyor, Harvest, etc.; but, as a rule, the name of the vessel should be a sure index to the rate and, in some cases, to the class.

It will, of course, be understood by professional readers that in each of the five rates there may be minor classifications also according to type, build, engines, etc., vessels of exactly the same character being denoted thus: Massachusetts and class; Erie and class, etc. In point of fact, in a large Navy, there may be as many as six classes or more in each rate.

The cruising force of the Navy, in time of peace, should be distributed into two fleets and six squadrons, as follows: The North Atlantic and West India fleet to consist ordinarily of twelve vessels; the North Asiatic fleet, twelve; South Pacific squadron, six; European, three; South Atlantic, three; North Pacific, three; South Asiatic, three; Home Squadron of Evolution (see chapter viii.), ten; total, fifty-two; which is all sufficient for a cruising force in time of peace. If, however, it is designed to keep up all the Navy-yards and shore stations at present in existence we should add to this cruising fleet the following vessels for special service:

Harbor training ships, four; Receiving ships, six; store and hospital ships at home, two; ditto abroad, five; gunnery ship, one; practice vessels for officers, three; despatch vessels, three; tugs, twenty; total, forty-four; making a grand total of ninety-six vessels in commission for cruising and special service. This is about the number (in the aggregate) that we have maintained for two or three years past, the latest list (July, 1875) showing ninety of all kinds. The remaining vessels of the general fleet should be classified, as before stated, in three reserves, and the number of enlisted men required to man the entire fleet, including marines, and seamen apprentices under instruction, should be about 12,000.†

The Naval stations now existing should be classified as follows below, though to maintain the Navy on an economical basis, at least three of the yards and four

—\* This is a new creation, to comprise the Indian and Australian seas, where we have very important commercial interests, which are almost entirely ignored at this present time.

† It is believed that a Navy of this size can be well maintained, and four new ships, aggregating 8,000 tons, built every year, on an appropriation of fifteen millions, if partisan politics can be "barred out."

of the home stations should be closed until absolutely needed, a certain number of officers and men being left in charge of the Government property. Several millions of the usual annual appropriations could thus be saved without the slightest detriment to naval efficiency, though there might be some injury to the interests of the local politicians affected.

Of course, if these yards and stations could be closed, a certain number of the ships on special service could be dispensed with. The whole number of vessels in commission might be reduced to seventy-five (fifty-two cruisers and twenty-three vessels on special service), and the money thus saved devoted to the building of new vessels or the improvement of those Navy-yards which may be kept open. Some of these yards are falling into very bad condition through neglect and want of necessary repair.

Naval Stations of the First Class (Home).

- 1. New York—1 Harbor training ship, 1 Receiving ship, 2 Tugs.
- 2. San Francisco—1 Harbor training ship, 1 Receiving ship, 2 Tugs.

Naval Stations of the Second Class (Home).

- 3. Norfolk—1 Harbor training ship, 1 Receiving ship, 2 Tugs.
- 4. Boston—1 Harbor training ship, 1 Receiving ship, 2 Tugs.
- 5. Annapolis—1 Gunney ship, 3 Practice vessels, 1 Tug.
- 6. Philadelphia—1 Receiving ship, 2 Tugs.

Naval Stations of the Third Class (Home).

- 7. Portsmouth, N. H.—1 Receiving ship, 1 Tug.
- 8. Pensacola—1 Tug.
- 9. Washington—1 Tug.

Naval Stations of the Fourth Class (Home).

- 10. Port Royal—1 Store and Hospital Ship, 1 Tug.
- 11. New London—1 Tug.
- 12. Newport—1 Tug.
- 13. Key West—1 Store and Hospital Ship, 1 Tug.
- 14. Erie—1 Tug.
- 15. New Orleans—1 Tug.

Naval Stations of the Fifth Class (Foreign).

- 16. Yokohama, Japan—1 Store and Hospital Ship.
- 17. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil—1 Store and Hospital Ship.
- 18. Callao, Peru—1 Store and Hospital Ship.
- 19. Honolulu, H. I.—1 Store and Hospital Ship.
- 20. Villefranche, France—1 Store and Hospital Ship.

Making, with the fleets and squadrons, twenty-eight stations in all, if the present establishment is to be kept up.

(To be continued).

\* Levaka, in the Fiji Islands, would probably be a better location than Honolulu, and, possibly, Pago-Pago, Id. of Tutuila, in the Samoan group, better than either.

THE NAVY AND CIVIL LIBERTY.

The following letter addressed by Captain Luce to President Woolsey, of Yale College, will be read with interest:

NAVY-YARD, BOSTON, April 13, 1875.

To President T. D. Woolsey, Yale College.

SIR: I take the very great liberty of asking your attention to a passage in your work, entitled "Introduction to the study of International Law," par. 122, page 210, where I find in treating of the declaration of Paris of 1856, abolishing privateering, the statement made that "the relinquishment of privateering would not be a gain to the United States, where a powerful Navy is not maintained on account of its great cost, and its danger to civil liberty."

I would esteem it a very great favor to be informed on what grounds the assertion is based, that "a powerful Navy" is dangerous to civil liberty. I ask this with the single and sincere desire to learn the truth, and beg you will pardon my addressing you on the subject, for the sake of the interests involved.

In his letter to the Count de Sartiges, of July 28, 1856, Mr. Marcy says:

The United States consider powerful navies and large standing armies as permanent establishments, to be detrimental to national prosperity and dangerous to civil liberty. The expense of keeping them up is burdensome to the people.

But by this language Mr. Marcy undoubtedly meant the phrase, "dangerous to civil liberty," to apply to a large standing Army, as a permanent establishment, and did not intend that it should qualify "powerful navies." If this interpretation be correct, Mr. Marcy will be sustained in his position by evidence of history.

One of the earliest navies known to history, and at the same time, most respectable for its size and power, was that of Athens, which was styled by Mr. Grote, in his history of Greece, "the Child and Champion of Athenian Democracy." That navy proved the bulwark of civilization when threatened by a tyrant of the East; and it was only when the virus of political corruption had eaten into the heart of the State itself, that it found its way to the last stronghold of patriotism—the fleet—and when that fell, Athens and her pristine glory fell with it. No people of antiquity were more jealous of their liberties than the Athenians, and yet we read in the speeches of Pericles nothing but words of gratulation in regard to the power and achievements of their navy. The republic of Carthage maintained when in the meridian of her power, the most numerous fleets in the Mediterranean; and she continued to flourish till those fleets were overcome by the rising naval power of Rome. As soon as these faithful guardians of her shores were vanquished, Carthage herself succumbed to the legions of Rome. "The Roman fleet," says Mommsen, speaking of Republican Rome, "with its unwieldy grandeur was the noblest creation of genius in this war"—the first Punic—"and, as at its beginning, so at its close, it was the navy that turned the scale in favor of Rome."

After the naval forces of Mark Antony was crushed at Actium, the navy of Rome was increased; but I do not find in history that the Romans were jealous of its great power. The navies of antiquity are specially cited for the reason that no very broad line of demarcation separated, in those days, the land army from the sea army. Thus Miltiades, the hero of Marathon, subsequently commanded the Greek fleet; Pausanius, who defeated the Persian army at Plataea, afterwards commanded as admiral in the Hellespont. Aristides, Alcibiades, Cimon, and many other Greeks fought with distinguished ability, both ashore and afloat, as did the great Carthaginian and Roman leaders; so that if a

powerful fleet were dangerous to civil liberty, the proof would surely be furnished by the history of period when the distinction between the two forces was so slight. But the example is wanting of a navy of antiquity subverting the supreme power of the State.

The same may be said of the navies of the middle ages and of modern times. Coligny, Admiral of France, in 1552, had been a colonel of infantry, and distinguished himself as a soldier. Blake, Popham, and Deane, three colonels of the army, commanded in the English fleet as admirals. The Duke of York, afterwards James II., received a military education under Turenne, and served with distinction in campaigns in France and Spain—yet he subsequently commanded the fleets of England with marked success, when as Lord High Admiral, he had absolute control of the entire naval force of England. I have never seen in any history of the times, a suggestion that he wielded a dangerous power by virtue of his office. From the time of King John and the Magna Charta, even during periods when Englishmen have been most sensitive in regard to their civil liberties, they have continued steadily and surely, to foster and increase their naval power.

Sir William Blackstone calls the navy of England the floating bulwark of the island. "An army," he says, "from which, however strong and powerful, no danger can ever be apprehended to liberty; and accordingly, it has ever been assiduously cultivated, even from the earliest ages." This opinion is re-echoed by Baron Macaulay, from whose history of England, I beg leave to transcribe the following passage. Speaking of the time of Charles II., he says:

If the jealousy of the Parliament and of the nation, made it impossible for the King to maintain a formidable standing army, no similar impediment prevented him from making England the first maritime power. Both Whigs and Tories were ready to applaud every step tending to increase the efficiency of that force which, while it was the best protection of the island against foreign enemies, was powerless against civil liberty. Ever since the restoration, the Commons, even when most discontented, and most parsimonious, had always been bountiful, even to profusion, where the interest of the navy was concerned.

When the navy of a country became a distinct profession, and officers and seamen were trained from early years to a life at sea, whatever apprehensions of danger might have existed under the old system, must certainly have ceased on the change. From the very nature of their calling, seamen are removed far from the influence of political turmoil, and learn more thoroughly than any other class of citizens to revere the flag under which they sail, and to which, when on foreign shores, they point as the symbol of their country.

The great Admiral Blake well expressed the sentiment natural to any navy, when, after the death of Charles I., he said to his seamen: "It is still our duty to fight for our country, into whatever hands the government may fall."

In regard to our own time and country, any authoritative declaration in opposition to the maintenance of a navy proportioned to our ocean commerce, save on the score of expense, has certainly escaped my observation.

Washington, when President, urged the policy of maintaining an efficient navy as a means of vindicating the nationality of our flag, and ensuring the preservation of peace.

While our people were still fresh in the enjoyment of political liberty, we find in the report of the House Naval Committee, under date Nov. 27, 1812, the following:

It is with something like exultation as Repub'icans, that they (the Naval Committee of the House) present a species of national force (the Navy) that, whilst it will best subserve the national defence, can operate least on national liberty. It is a bright attribute in the history of the sailor, that he has never destroyed the rights of the nation. In its defence only is he to be found. Thus aided by economy and fort:ed by Republican principles, your Committee think they ought strongly to recommend that the fostering care of the nation be extended to the naval establishment.

In the exhaustive discussion on the subject of our national defences, General Cass, then Secretary of War, laid great stress on the necessity of a naval force, which, according to his views, would have to be much larger than it ever has been, excepting during the late rebellion; and these views were endorsed by the great authority of General Jackson. "It seems to me," he remarks in his letter to the President under date of April 7, 1836, "that our first and best fortification is the Navy. Nor do I see any limit to our naval preparations, except that imposed by a due regard to the public revenues from time to time, and by the probable condition of other maritime nations."

"No well directed efforts," said Mr. Secretary Welles, "should be spared to increase our naval strength, for it is mainly on the ocean that our right position, as a nation, is to be secured and maintained. The sailor is always and everywhere true to his flag."

In these references to the history of the past, I do not expect to present a single point that will be new to you. It is my desire simply to offer the views on this subject from the stand point of a naval officer who is too much interested in his profession to let the state quoted pass unchallenged.

The people of the United States may suffer their Navy to struggle along on the verge of dissolution, if they think proper, but let the true reason be assigned; and not that they fear it as an element of power, dangerous to their liberties.

It is hardly necessary to add that your work is an accepted authority on the Navy, a fact which may account to you for my addressing you so earnestly on this subject. Very respectfully, etc.,

S. B. LUCE, Captain, U. S. Navy.

In a letter written in reply, President Woolsey says: "In regard to the sympathies of the navy and the sailor with political institutions, as compared with the army and the soldiers of a country, one or two thoughts occur to me, which on the whole confirm

your views in your letter of April last." After giving these suggestions at length, he concludes: "If asked, which would be feared most by the people of the United States as a possible peril, a navy of 200 ships, or an army of 200,000 men, or even of half that number, I think they would say that the army would be much the most to be dreaded of the two."

ARMY BREVETS FOR INDIAN SERVICE.

GENERAL J. F. Rodenbough writes as follows to the N. Y. Tribune:

To the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR: The very just and moderate course which your paper has maintained in discussing recent Army questions encourages me to speak briefly in behalf of certain deserving gentlemen now with their commands in remote regions, whose interests seem likely to suffer before Congress for want of a little correct information. Your Washington correspondent, in the Tribune of Feb. 4, writes:

"There is now before the Senate an unusual number of nominations awaiting the action of the several committees of that body. Among them is a large number of Army brevet appointments, most of them made in consequence of the Indian troubles in Arizona and other Territories, with particular reference to the Modoc war. Most of these nominations were sent to the Senate at the last session, but the Military Committee did not then as now seem to favor the system of making brevet appointments in time of peace. The Committee seem to be in doubt as to the probability of the officers being assigned to duty several grades higher than their regular rank, thus increasing their compensation a considerable amount. The House Military Committee, in making an inquiry lately, found that a second lieutenant of the 4th Cavalry, entitled to about \$1,500 a year, was assigned to duty as lieutenant colonel, receiving over \$4,000 a year in pay and emoluments."

That the proposed brevets carry no increased compensation is proved by the act of March 3, 1867, Section 7:

"Brevet rank shall not entitle an officer to precedence or command except by special assignment of the President; but such assignment shall not entitle any officer to additional pay or allowances."

The "lieutenant of the 4th Cavalry" spoken of has no brevet appointment, but is one of the aide-de-camp of the Lieutenant-General, entitled, in the words of the act, to "the rank, pay, and emoluments of a lieutenant-colonel of cavalry during the term of such staff service"—e. g., as long as the Lieutenant-General requires him, and when relieved returns to his regimental rank. From the small force operating against the Modocs and Apaches for the last ten years, a few officers—principally commanders of successful expeditions—have been recommended, on account of distinguished gallantry and ability in the presence of the enemy, for an honor which carries with it no increase of pay. Whether the operations which gained Crook a star and cost Canby a life can be considered especially peaceful, or whether a red enemy is less troublesome than a white one, are questions which are respectfully submitted to the Military Committee of the Senate.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5, 1876.

J. F. R.

THE ARTILLERYMAN'S DREAM.

There lived a young lieutenant, Jim Coehorn was his name. Once stationed up at Plattsburgh, on the border of Champlain; Who woke one morning suddenly, and bounded out of bed, And rushed around quite frantically; then stopping short—he said:

"Ha! ha! 'tis but a dream! how glad I am of that. For if it had been true, I should have died! that's flat!" So crawling back again in bed, his heart grew strong and bold, And reclining on his pillow, his awful dream he told.

THE DREAM.

"I dreamed that I was drafted, and taken down below To swell the ranks in that bad place (the name of it you know)— That then I was instructed in the art of making chowder Composed of case-shot, bullet moulds, and mammoth cannon powder.

"A loaded red-hot musket I was compelled to hold, And knelt upon a gridiron; whilst kneeling, I was told To be a man! brave every fear! and at all danger scoff! And though I staid where I was put, my gun kept going off.

"They put me next at mortar drill—the mortars were red-hot; I loaded them with powder, and then put in a lot Of dead men's bones, brass buttons, a curly wig or so, All relics of Artillerymen whom once I used to know.

"The result was simply fearful; for all at once the air Was full of human fragments, and bits of curly hair! But no explosion followed! Now how can this be so? For, strictly speaking, they were not discharged *in vacuo*."

"With brain perplexed I turned aside, and sought for information Of a grimy devil hard at work in the cheerful occupation Of keeping up a roaring fire beneath a huge retort, And asked of him the reason why there had been no report?

"We have strong hopes"—he smiling said, and beckoned me aside "Of raising an Artillery Corps, and so we take a pride In keeping this thing quiet; for if it once got out, The report would reach the Ordnance, and we'd go up the spout!"

"The devils gathered round me then, like bees around a hive, And took me to a rocket-room, and told me I must drive One thousand Congreve rockets, and if I did but tarry One single second, they would send at once for General —.

"With heavy heart I set to work, when on the stroke of noon I heard a murmur in the air—"Here comes the great Tycoon!" A curtain dark was pulled aside—I heard a deep horse-laugh, And then in regal state came down, old — and his staff.

"The fiercest glance he shot at me. T——l and R—— too, Both by their manner plainly showed they were a hardened crew! Then standing bolt upright, the great Tycoon spoke out—"Now by my beard! young Coehorn! what's all this row about?"

"My agent here below, alone can he overshadow me! In making rules or forging tools for my Academy! So you'd better grin and bear it, and keep your wits to work! For here's the place where students come, who are inclined to shirk!"

"So, when to Fort Monroe you come, with pleasure I will Our means of quick connection with this cheerful place below. The building with a high broad fence is o'er an Artesian well, One end is in my office, the other end's in h—l."

REVLO.

## REPORT OF ADMIRAL PORTER.

From the documents accompanying the annual report of the Secretary of the Navy, we condense the annual report of Admiral Porter, preserving the essential portion and omitting only some of the arguments with which the Admiral enforces his recommendations.

The infrequency of the exercises of sail and spars of late has caused a material falling off in the efficiency of our naval vessels. I fear that General Order No. 100 has been misconstrued, and that in flagships especially exercises aloft have not been frequent, on the plea that the said order only calls for them occasionally, and that the sails and running gear are recommended to be unbent and stowed away whenever it will benefit them to be under cover. I would therefore suggest that it be so far modified, that Order No. 128 be renewed, and the exercises of lower yards and topmasts take place every two months, or six times a year.

I am pleased to say that in no instance has there been found any neglect of ordinance exercises, and generally in this respect the vessels of the Navy have been exceedingly well drilled. Comparisons are often considered invalids, but I consider it due to Captain Barrett, of the *Canadagua*, and Captain Harmony and others who have commanded the *Harford*, to draw your attention to the great care exercised by these officers in the preservation of their ships, and to the admirable condition in which every department on board these vessels was found.

For many years past our receiving ship system has been most inefficiently conducted, and the substitution of the larger class of frigates kept ready for service is a step in the right direction. By the substitution of first class vessels in place of the old hulks, the Government can rely on having several large ships ready for immediate service near home, while their places, as flagships abroad, can be better supplied by a smaller and less expensive kind of vessel.

The defection of the four large frigates to be used as instruction and receiving ships, the *Wabash*, *Colorado*, *Mississippi* and *Sabine*, should be made good, for in an emergency they would serve a useful purpose near home, until we could substitute for them ships of greater force. The best step towards the advancement of the naval service is the organization of the school of instruction for boys on board the *Mississippi* at New York. If the system thus inaugurated is carried out, it will be introduced into the Service a class of petty officers and seamen, the want of which has been seriously felt for many years. The boys are well instructed by naval chaplains in the rudiments of an English education, in seamanship by the boatswain, and in ordnance by the gunners. They are well drilled and disciplined by line officers, and the system, although in its infancy, gives every promise of success. The present arrangement in regard to apprentices is the best that has ever been established, and I can see no reason why it should not now become permanent, the impracticable feature in former systems having, in this case, been excluded. It is difficult to form an idea of the disagreeable position of a commanding officer abroad, who finds himself surrounded on the deck of his ship by men of many different nationalities, with little attachment to the flag flying from the peak, and in many cases without any knowledge of the language in which orders are given. An officer can hardly take much pride in commanding a ship manned by such cosmopolitans. There is every reason to suppose that in case of war with a foreign power, our heterogeneous crews might decline to fight, on the ground that they had not enlisted for war, and a state of things would be brought about which could never occur were our ships manned by bona fide American citizens. It remains now for Congress to enact laws to keep the number of enlisted boys at two thousand, until we have a body of ten thousand petty officers and seamen, after which the number of apprentices could be limited to keep up a general supply. By calling the good from the bad, the apprentice system would, in a few years, produce a fine set of men, who, though not sufficiently educated to hold the positions of commissioned officers in the Navy, would be well qualified for subordinate positions elsewhere, when their terms of enlistment had expired. Graduates from the apprentice school, having been brought up in the Navy, would carry with them, into the merchant marine, that strict discipline, the want of which so many difficulties are constantly occurring on shipboard. Our country can easily furnish a sufficient number of boys of good character for the purpose I have indicated, and even now parents are laying aside the natural objections they hitherto held against placing their sons in the Navy, and are coming forward to offer them for the defence of their country.

It is not desirable, on their admission into the Service, to have these youths come in contact with any form of vice, yet this can scarcely be avoided when the drill ship is also used as a recruiting vessel for seamen. I would therefore recommend that the drill ships for boys be used for no other purpose. I would further suggest that each drill ship have attached to her a quick working sailing ship, of three hundred tons, for the purpose of training the apprentices at sea. These vessels could be kept on the northern coast in summer, and on the southern coast in winter, losing no time on account of weather, and picking up recruits in both sections. Special inducements should be offered to retain the boys in the Service after their term of apprenticeship has expired, and the Government would really be the greatest gainer by such action. Comparatively few years ago the British navy was in a very bad condition in regard to the personnel of its seamen, but by the introduction of the apprentice system, which has been fostered with great care, the Service has been completely regenerated.

I take this opportunity to commend Captain A. W. Johnson for the zeal and intelligence evinced by him in inaugurating a system so important to the Navy, and I am satisfied that with good instructors the plan cannot be otherwise than successful. I beg leave to draw your attention to the double turreted monitors now being erected, and to offer some suggestions that, if followed, will go far to make them the most effective vessels of their class afloat. In the alteration of the smaller monitors, everything has been done of which they were susceptible, as they could not be converted into very effective vessels. They are but light-skinned at best, and can never play an important part in war. They were built for ascending our rivers during the late conflict, and answered very well the purpose for which they were intended. Since they were designed, however, the science of ordnance has made such advances that they are now comparatively weak vessels.

In future, they may be useful in connection with forts for the defence of our harbors, but they cannot be depended upon to take part in a line of battle. In the fleet maneuvers near Key West, these vessels only attained a speed of six knots. Their smooth-bore guns will only do damage against the four-inch iron-clads, within an area of nine hundred yards, so that at the most these monitors can only be considered as auxiliary defences, not to be depended upon in cases where the honor and success of the Navy are concerned. The construction such vessels ought not to form part of the policy governing the Navy of to-day. Like the original monitors, they are almost things of the past.

Appearing at a fortunate moment, the monitor did good work for the nation, and established such a reputation as led our people to believe in its eternal fitness for all naval war purposes. The truth is, however, that the original monitor, if in existence to-day, would not stand one shot from the average rifle gun, and could be run over and sunk by an ordinary iron-clad as easily as a river steamer would run over a yawl boat. The double turreted monitors, however, offer a greater scope for the talents of constructors and engineers, provided they duly consider what will be required of these vessels. It should be our aim, in making changes, to resist the shot from the twelve-inch wrought-iron muzzle-loader, of thirty-five tons weight, which, at two hundred yards, perforates fifteen inches of solid wrought-iron, backed by eighteen inches of hard wood, and a skin of one and a quarter inches iron plate.

There is now an opportunity to commence what has long been advocated, namely, the construction of a class of vessels that could appear in line of battle, twenty-four of which would indicate the naval strength of this nation, as the twenty-four heaviest iron-clads of England and France indicate the naval power of those countries, and constitute a force that would drive an enemy from their shores. All monitors that cannot resist the heaviest iron-clads will be unfit to enter line of battle, incapable of preventing the entry of our ports by an enemy, and unable to cope with the heavy guns of ordinary forts. They will, therefore, represent no decided power, either for offence or defence, unless

provided with a shield of iron and wood, sufficient to resist the average rifle gun, and with speed to get within striking distance of the enemy.

No matter how many wooden vessels, with fair batteries, we may possess, they add nothing to our fighting force. They are vulnerable at all points, and are in danger equally from shots entering their boilers and their powder magazines. Formidable as were frigates a few years ago as despatch vessels to cut up commerce and overcome heavy privateers, any engagements they fought on the ocean did not materially affect the result of the war. The power of a Navy was in its ships of the line, and not in its smaller vessels.

When we add to the 20,000,000 squandered on the light draft monitors, the 10,000,000 worth of wooden monitors and others that rotted on the stocks, we have a sum thrown away that would have given us twenty-four properly-built iron-clads, and established our naval power without cavil for years to come. At present we stand number nine on the list of naval powers, but taking into consideration the amount of money we have wasted in mistakes, we are the third naval power in point of expense.

Every monitor that was laid down during the late war, is now a legitimate subject for reconstruction. Some of them were great vessels in their day, and reflect no discredit on any one for the mistakes committed in their construction, which were not then so apparent as at present. We could rebuild, from the materials of the double turreted monitors, vessels that would hold their own in any line of battle. For fighting purposes, I prefer turreted vessels, of the monitor class, to any others, and the more I examine the various systems of foreign navies, the more I am convinced that we started on the right plan for coast defence, and should now perfect it by building vessels unsurpassed in invulnerability, guns and speed, and with a crushing power that nothing can withstand. The plan of placing the pilot house on the top of a monitor's turret shows a lack of ingenuity, for this is the most exposed point in the vessel, and is liable to be swept away by the first heavy shot that strikes. I would recommend that the steering apparatus be placed below, with a small portion of the deck above it raised and heavily plated, with apertures to look through, whence the commanding officer could communicate directly with the turret, or give orders from that quarter, or from deck to the helmsman. Above all things the helm should be made secure against damage, and by putting the steering apparatus on top of the turret, the inventors went out of his way to avoid a very simple plan. Another defect in the large monitors is the heavy iron bridge which passes from one turret to the other. It is well to have something of the kind, but it should be very light, and only wide enough for a man to pass along.

There was one feature of the original monitor which, I think, for a fighting vessel, was an excellent one, namely, the "overhang" on the side, which prevented the hull being penetrated if the vessel was struck by a ram. The value of this contrivance was shown in the contest at Hampton Roads, where the *Merrimac* rammed the *Monitor*, merely turning her half round, and doing no damage whatever. The "overhang" also adds to the stability, and protects the sides of the monitor against shot. We, of the Navy, regret to see, as yet, no evidence that we are to have the average rifle gun in the service, and the thirty-five-ton gun for the monitors. Naval officers feel great anxiety on this subject, and if we should be caught in an emergency without rifled guns, the whole world will be amazed at our indifference to so important a matter. Six hundred thousand dollars is little enough for Congress to appropriate for this great necessity. I recommend the construction of several torpedo vessels on the model of the *Alarm*, with improvements. As regards speed, she is not quite up to my idea, but her sea-going qualities are unsurpassed. She could not founder, unless cut in two by another vessel, and, if properly handled in action, would stand a number of shots without receiving material damage. She has heretofore carried a wide rudder, which is a great drawback, and diminishes her speed, by the reaction of the water from her wheel against it. I shall remove this, and expect better results hereafter. The rudder in question was merely put on the vessel to steer by, while she was being towed to Washington; and as it is keyed in, it has been found difficult to unship without going into dock. Even in a gale of wind the *Alarm* floats on the sea like a cork, as was demonstrated on her passage to Washington. She has six water-tight bulkheads athwartships, and nine water-tight compartments between the skins, that is, nine on each side, and nine between the bottom skin, or eight water-tight frames. There is no racking, jerking, or pitching in a gale, and it is believed that no stronger vessel was ever built. She certainly does credit to those who had charge of her construction, and is a proof of the skill of the mechanics in the New York Navy-yard. I believe that a vessel on the principle of the *Alarm*, built for the merchant passenger trade, would run with safety for years, and carry her cargo perfectly dry, and be the most popular passenger ship afloat.

Last summer I inspected, at Nantasket Beach, Mass., the "Rider Life Raft," improved, under my direction, for use in the Navy, for which a certain number have been ordered. This raft was capable of sustaining in the water fifty persons, and could be lifted and carried by four men. With practice, such a raft could be put together and inflated in ten minutes. It sails quite as well as an ordinary boat, and is much safer. The introduction of life rafts would be the means of saving many lives in passenger vessels. No matter how high the sea is running, or how much the raft bumps against the ship, nothing gives way, there are no ribs to break, and the life preserver hangs by the wreck, a safe shelter for all who manage to reach it. There is nothing to prevent any man from picking up a Rider life raft, with a rope attached, and pitching it overboard. No matter which side comes uppermost, it is the right side, and provided with oars and steering apparatus, life lines and a secure footing. Boats may be useful to take passengers off life rafts after the latter have relieved them from the ship, but it is the merest chance when a boat full of people escapes from a ship's side in a gale of wind; but should a catastrophe occur as happened to the British ship *Vanguard*, then we require the life rafts. Should a ship make a sudden plunge under water, she carries her boats all down with her, unless they happen to be cast adrift at the moment and ready for lowering. Not so with the life raft; a stroke with a jackknife cuts its fastenings and it floats safely amid all the debris of the wreck, offering an asylum to such poor wretches as may be struggling in the water. It is due, then, to the Navy, that these rafts and their appliances be put on board every ship of war. If they are not needed, so much the better. They will last, with care, for ten years.

I beg leave to draw your attention to the improper manner in which the smoke stacks of vessels of war are placed, so that the mainmast cannot be used at all, and the other sails and yards on the mainmast are destroyed by heat. When we succeed in sparing a ship properly, we are pretty sure to place the smoke stack in such a position as to render the sail unserviceable, or, if they succeed in the steam department, there is some drawback in the construction. In time of war we must depend on cruising vessels to cut up an enemy's commerce. For this purpose they must be able to keep the sea for long periods, and go great distances from home, and it is absolutely necessary that the smoke stacks should lower below the bulwarks, and should be a sufficient distance forward of the mainmast to preserve the spars, sail, and rigging from the heat.

—While referring to this matter of speed, I would draw your attention to a class of vessels that are dropping out of the service. I allude to the *Congress* class, the most efficient kind of ships we have had in the Navy, and the model of which, for steaming and sailing, cannot be surpassed. All these vessels want, is a little more beam, steam and sail to make them the fastest afloat. I recommend that they be rebuilt of live oak, retaining nearly their present shape, and giving them additional steam power, and be kept on the stocks until wanted. For cruising purposes, this class of vessels will be found the most serviceable. They will require comparatively few men, and have good accommodations for officers and crew. They have spar decks, a fair capacity for coal, and make good speed under half their boilers.

For the general increase of the Navy, I recommend, besides those to be rebuilt, that twelve ships of this class be built of iron and kept on the stocks, ready for sheathing with wood, and launching at a moment's notice, their boilers fitted, and their powerful machinery stored ready for use. Neither time nor distance can affect these vessels, as they have done the beautiful ships now decaying on the stocks, and we can always have a certainty of possessing a reserve of good cruising vessels when necessity requires it. I am not an advocate for iron cruising ships, as a general thing, since wooden vessels have several advantages over them, as the way I have indicated is the only

method by which we can hope to keep up a reserve fleet of clippers on the stocks, without the liability of losing millions of dollars worth of ships by decay. We should build no cruising vessel of less than twelve hundred tons, and none without a spar deck, to afford complete protection to the crew and enable the vessels to carry a full amount of coal, stores and provisions for long cruises. Vessels smaller than this would have little power to contend against an ordinary enemy, or to keep the sea.

The fine live-oak frame of the *Niagara* is going to decay for want of proper attention. It was originally intended, when the ship was pulled to pieces, to rebuild her with a light spar deck, put in new and powerful engines, arm her with heavy guns, and preserve to the Navy one of the finest ships we have ever had in the service. She would make a most formidable cruiser if the original plan were carried out, and would have no superior of her class afloat. Her frame is worth, as it stands, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and that would be so much gained if the ship were rebuilt.

When ships return from sea, they have, as a rule, been laid up, and, without proper care for their preservation, they frequently require to be nearly rebuilt before proceeding to sea again. The proper plan would be to put a ship in thorough repair the moment her officers and crew are detached from her, and then, with all her equipments ready to go on board at a moment's notice, place her in charge of an officer and a few men, who would keep her in condition for immediate service. Nothing deteriorates so fast as a ship laid up in ordinary, with no one on board to look after her.

It is reasonable to suppose that the number of our ocean passenger steamers will soon increase, and it would be wise for the Government to make some arrangement so as to have a voice in the manner of their construction, by which they could be strengthened at the bow and arranged for carrying guns. This will not, in the least, interfere with their capacity for carrying freight and passengers. I would recommend that the vessels in question be constructed with double bottoms and sides, and the engines and boilers so disconnected from the rest of the ship by water-tight compartments athwartships, and on the sides, that there would be no danger of water getting into the steam department under ordinary circumstances. Now the first place in which a steam vessel has a leak is in her fire-room, when the fires are soon extinguished, and down she goes.

No sea-going iron-clad has as yet been built on a plan which I devised some ten years ago, and to which I referred in one of my late reports.

Such a vessel would have all the good qualities of a monitor, and would be able to keep the sea under sail. Small vessels on this plan, although I do not pretend they would sail like clippers, could be made fast under steam, and could carry four heavy guns, enabling them to reach any point under sail. In case coal should run short, I predict that similar class of vessels will, finally, be adopted by all nations for cruising purposes, as the iron plating of vessels has about reached the extreme limit, and we shall have to go back to the monitor hull. In the contest between iron and shot, the shot so far has won the victory, and the only way in which vessels can be made shot-proof is to build them with low freeboard and the heavy iron belt, the necessary thickness of which can be calculated to a nicety.

I once had the honor to call your attention to the personal inconveniences to which our officers in command of squadrons abroad are subjected, from having to expend their pay or other private means for the entertainment of foreign functionaries in reciprocating hospitalities which they cannot afford accepting, and which they deem it a duty to return. You are, doubtless, aware that, in foreign navies, commanding officers are allowed a certain amount, in addition to their pay, for the purpose of reciprocating these civilities, since it is not expected that they should defray from their private means the expense of returning what is intended as a compliment to their nation. It is generally but once in a lifetime of a service that a Rear-Admiral obtains command, and his satisfaction is greatly reduced from the fact that his last cruise is so expensive as to deprive him of many comforts to which he is entitled in his declining years. It is not possible that the people of the United States expect their naval officers to impoverish themselves and families, by returning hospitalities which are extended more as a compliment to this country than out of personal regard to the officers.

## ARMY AND NAVY IN CONGRESS.

H. R. 1449, that all officers of the Army of the United States who have heretofore been placed on the list of supernumeraries or classed as unassigned by operation of the act of March 30, 1869, entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year ending June 30, 1870, and for other purposes," and were transferred into the cavalry, artillery and infantry by general order numbered fifty-nine, series of 1869, War Department, shall be now taken and deemed to have been placed on the same footing as those officers transferred from the supernumeraries' list into the cavalry, artillery and infantry by the twelfth section of the act of July 15, 1870, entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year ending June 30, 1871," and all officers transferred previous to the act of July 15, 1870' into cavalry, artillery and infantry, shall be deemed and considered as having been entitled to the same rank in the regiment to which they have been transferred or assigned as those transferred under the provisions of section twelve of the act of July 15, 1870, and hold and enjoy such rank and promotion, with all its pay and emoluments, from the date of their original entry into the Army in the regiment where they have been transferred or assigned.

H. R. 1510, that all officers of the United States Army who served therein more than twenty years, and served also during the late rebellion, and who were wounded and brevetted for gallant and meritorious services in the field and in action, and who were honorably mustered out of the service under section twelve, act of July 15, 1870, be, and they are hereby reinstated and retired as of the date they were respectively mustered out.

S. 166, that section 1225 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be so amended as to read, "But the number of officers so detailed shall not exceed twenty-five at any time, instead of twenty, as it is in said section provided. (1225, 16. S. relates to the detailing of officers of the Army to act as President, Supdt. on Professors of Colleges or Universities. The number now authorized to be detailed is twenty).

S. 126 to restore appointments and promotions to the Pay Department of the Army: "that so much of section 1194 of the Revised Statutes as applies to the Pay Department of the Army is hereby repealed; and the rank of Paymaster-General is hereby restored to the grade of brigadier-general, and the rank of the appointee under this act shall date from the day he entered on the duties of the office."

H. R. 1380 to protect life on steamships, steam-boats, and sailing vessels: That it shall be the duty

of the collectors of customs, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to require the owner of every steamship, steamboat, or sailing vessel carrying passengers from any port in the United States, to have ready for immediate use, at all times, approved rubber or gutta-percha life-rafts, sufficient in number to sustain those on board in cases of collision, fire, or any impending accident whereby life is endangered. Sec. 2. That any such vessel departing within the jurisdiction of the United States whose owners or agents fail or neglect to comply with the provisions of this act shall, on proper representation being made of such neglect to the district attorney at the port of departure of said vessel, be duly prosecuted by that officer, and, upon conviction thereof, pay a penalty in the sum of not more than one thousand nor less than five hundred dollars for each and every violation, as directed by the court. Sec. 3. That where an accident has occurred to any vessel carrying passengers, whereby there has been a loss of life for want of such protection as a life saving apparatus, in such cases it shall be the duty of the district attorney to prosecute the owner or owners of said vessel, upon a representation of the facts by one or more citizens to that officer, and, upon conviction thereof, the court shall have discretionary power to sentence to imprisonment for a term of not less than one year and a fine of one thousand dollars. Sec. 4. That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby required to provide for every vessel of the Navy a sufficient number of approved rubber or gutta-percha life-rafts. Sec. 5. That this act take effect on and after the first day of July, 1876.

R. H. 1049, to regulate the issue of artificial limbs to disabled soldiers, seamen, and others. That every person who, in the line of duty in the military or naval service of the United States, shall have lost a limb, or sustained bodily injuries depriving him of the use of any of his limbs, shall receive, once every five years, an artificial limb, or an appliance to support and strengthen his disabled limb, under such regulations as the Surgeon-General of the Army may prescribe. And such artificial limbs or appliance shall be furnished in kind, or the value thereof in money, and through the medical department of the Army. And the period of five years shall be held to commence with the filing of the first application after the 17th day of June, in the year 1870. Sec. 2. That every person entitled under the laws of the United States to a pension on account of a leg or arm which is wholly disabled, and cannot be rendered serviceable by any mechanical appliance, shall be entitled to receive the same pension as if said leg or arm had been amputated at or above the knee or elbow.

S. 189 and H. R. 1368, directs that the proper authorities place the name of C. G. Freudenberg upon the retired list of Army officers under the rank and grade of lieutenant-colonel, instead of captain, the rank now held by him on said retired list; and that said promotion take effect from the 15th day of December, 1870. S. 218 authorizes the President, when the first vacancy of paymaster exists after the passage of this act in the Army, to restore Major and Brevet Brigadier-General George P. Ihrie, late paymaster U. S. A., in his original and relative place as a paymaster; the same to date and take effect from the 1st day of July, 1873. S. 216 directs the President to restore James B. Sinclair, 1st Lieutenant U. S. A., retired, to the rank of captain of infantry, as held by him December 31st, 1870, and that his name be placed upon the retired list of the Army as of the rank he held at that date. H. R. 1560 authorizes and directs the President to appoint Redmond Tully to the rank of 1st lieutenant in the Army, with rank and commission held by him on the 1st day of January, 1871, when he was honorably mustered out of the service: Provided, That pay shall not be accorded to said Lieutenant Tully during the time he was out of service. Sec. 239 authorizes and directs the Secretary of War to restore the name of James T. Leavy to the list of officers retired from active service, to take effect, for rank and pay, from the 1st day of July, 1869, and to correct the Army records and register so that the name of said Leavy will appear as continuously in service: Provided, That any and all moneys as pay or emoluments received by said Leavy on account of S. O. 151, W. D. A. G. O., June 23, 1868, shall be deducted from his pay as such retired officer accruing from, on, and after the said 1st day of July, 1869.

S. 173 authorizes the President to nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint, upon the retired list of the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant, Frederick F. Baury, late volunteer lieutenant on the active list of the Navy. H. R. 1370 authorizes him to appoint Walton Cable a master in the Navy on the retired list from the 29th day of February, 1872.

S. R. 2 authorizes Rear-Admiral John J. Almy, of the United States Navy, "to accept a decoration of the order of Kamehameha the First, which has been tendered him by the King of the Hawaiian Islands as an evidence of his appreciation of that officer." S. R. 4 authorizes Captain Temple and Lieutenant-Commander Whiting, U. S. N., to accept crosses as officers of the same order.

H. R. 1389 provides a pension for Mrs. Laura W. De Camp, widow, and to the children of John De Camp, deceased, late a rear-admiral of the United

States Navy, who died in service on the 24th day of June, 1875. H. R. 1387 authorizes the payment of \$5,000 to Elizabeth M. J. Meagher, widow of Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher, and S. 205 provides a pension for the widow of Captain David Ritchie, of the Revenue Marine Service, late deceased, at the same rate as the widow of a lieutenant-commander of the Navy.

H. R. 1453, to regulate the pay and allowances of Army officers, provides that the officers of the Army shall be entitled to pay herein stated after their respective designations: The General, \$13,500 a year; the Lieutenant-General, \$11,000 a year; a major-general, \$7,500 a year; a brigadier-general, \$5,500 a year; a colonel, \$3,500 a year; a lieutenant-colonel, \$3,000 a year; a major, \$2,500 a year; a captain (mounted), \$2,000 a year; a captain (not mounted), \$1,800 a year; an adjutant, \$1,800 a year; a regimental quartermaster, \$1,800 a year; a first lieutenant (mounted), \$1,600 a year; a second lieutenant (mounted), \$1,300 a year; a second lieutenant (not mounted), \$1,200 a year; a chaplain, \$1,500 a year; the ordnance storekeeper at Springfield armory, \$1,800 a year; all other storekeepers, \$1,800 a year. Sec. 2. That forage in kind may be furnished to the officers of the Quartermaster's Department as follows: *Provided*, That the horses are actually owned and kept by them in service when on duty and at the place where they are on duty: To a major-general, for three horses; to a brigadier-general, for two horses; to a colonel, for two horses; to a lieutenant-colonel, for two horses; to a major, for two horses; to a captain (mounted), for one horse; to a lieutenant (mounted), for one horse; to an adjutant, for one horse; to a regimental quartermaster, for one horse; to a chaplain, for one horse. Sec. 3. That no Army officer whose yearly pay is equal to or more than five thousand dollars shall receive any commutation for quarters, fuel, forage, servants' wages and clothing, or any allowances of any name or nature whatever more than said yearly pay. Sec. 4. That now or hereafter no officer selected, detailed, or assigned to duty upon the staff or as aid to any general officer, or upon any duty whatsoever, shall be entitled to or receive any additional pay or allowances by reason of such selection, detail, or assignment. Sec. 5. That at all posts and stations where there are no public quarters, officers may be furnished with quarters by the Quartermaster's Department as allowed by regulations: *Provided*, That the amount paid is not in excess of the prices fixed in par. 1081 of the Revised Army Regulations of 1863: *And further provided*, That this allowance shall not increase the total pay and allowances of any officer beyond the sum of five thousand dollars. Sec. 6. Sections 1261 and 1271 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and all other acts of parts of acts inconsistent herewith, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

H. R. 1344, directing method of annual estimates of expenditures to be submitted from Navy Department. That section 3666 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be, and the same is hereby, amended so that, in addition to the estimates required to be made by that section, the estimates required by the Department of the Navy for the following purposes shall be given in detail, namely:

Under head of Pay of the Navy—First, the number of officers in each rank on the active and retired list, with their annual pay; second, the number of petty officers, the number of seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, and boys, with their rate of pay; third, the items making the contingent fund under this head shall be in separate estimated amounts; fourth, the items required for support of civil establishment at navy-yards and stations shall be in separate estimated amounts, and shall designate the service, labor, and materials, and the number and grade of officers, laborers, or employees required therefor.

Under head of Bureau of Navigation—The items required for expenditures to be made by or under order of said Bureau shall be given separately, and estimates so made.

Under head of Bureau of Ordnance—The expenditures required in this Bureau for fuel, tools, materials, labor, repairs, experiments, purchase of ordnance, ordnance stores, and for armament of vessels, shall be given separately, and estimates so made.

Under head of Equipment and Recruiting—The expenditures required in this Bureau for coal for steamers' and ships' use, for transportation, for storage, for labor, for materials, for all articles of equipment, and items of expense of any character, shall be given separately, and estimates so made.

Under head of Yards and Docks—The expenditures required in this Bureau for freights and transportation of materials and stores, printing and stationery, machinery, use of patents, repairs of each description, purchase and maintenance of oxen, horses, and driving teams, labor, and all items of expense of any character attaching to or required by this Bureau, shall be given separately, and estimates so made.

Under head of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery—The expenditures required in this Bureau shall be given separately, and estimates so made.

Under head of Bureau of Provisions and Clothing—The expenditures required in this Bureau for provisions for officers, seamen, and marines, as well as each class of expenses, shall be given separately, and estimates so made.

Under head of Bureau of Construction and Repair—The expenditures required in this Bureau for preservation of vessels on the stocks and in ordinary, estimating for each vessel by name; the purchase of materials and stores of all kinds, stating the proposed use in detail; labor in navy-yards and on foreign stations, stating the class and number of laborers, and amount of per diem proposed; for purchase of tools, wear, tear, and repair of vessels afloat, building of any new vessel, and any other item of expense under said Bureau, shall be given separately, and estimates so made.

Under head of Bureau of Steam-Engineering—The expenditures required in this Bureau for repairs and preservation of machinery, boilers, and so forth, on naval vessels, for labor in the navy-yards, for materials, stores, and supplies, and construction of boilers, and incidental expenses, shall be given separately, and estimates so made.

Under head of Naval Academy—The expenditures required at the Naval Academy for pay of professors, clerks, employees, watchmen, and others, repairs and improvements, heating and lighting, incidental and contingent expenses, shall be given separately, and estimates so made.

Under head of Marine Corps—The expenditures required for the pay, support, and maintenance of the Marine Corps, together with the incidental and contingent expenses thereof, shall be given separately, and estimates so made.

Sec. 2. That the appropriations made for one class or item of expenditures shall not be otherwise used or expended than is therein and thereby directed.

On Thursday, Feb. 3d, no action affecting either Army or Navy was taken, except the presentation and reference of S. 202 "to secure the attendance of witnesses in military courts." Friday was equally barren of action. Dr. W. F. Carrington, once of the U. S. Navy, petitioned the Senate to remove his political disabilities. Some Pennsylvania bounty petitions were also presented. The House Committee on Naval Affairs reported against the petitions of Commanders Oscar F. Stanton and R. L. Law, asking to be restored to their proper rank in the Navy. Robert Erwin, of Savannah, had his claim for cotton seized by U. S. forces in 1864, favorably reported. John G. Parr, late Lieutenant Colonel 139th Pennsylvania Volunteers, totally disabled from wounds at Cold Harbor, had a bill passed to increase pension. Several other pension bills passed, and some war claims. On Monday, 7th, sixteen pension bills and five war claims came in from the House. A letter from Secretary Belknap on H. 683, as to the sale of cadet arms, was laid before the House and printed. H. R. 1,950 declares Fort Read- ing Reservation, in Shasta County, Cal., open to homestead entry. Petitions and war claims came in the usual quantities, it being private bill day. On Tuesday, 8th, nothing but the same routine of pensions and war claims transpired.

#### GENERAL SHERMAN AND THE PRESIDENCY.

The following letter has been made public by Hon. James A. Dalzell, M. C., to whom it is addressed:

St. Louis, Mo., February 2, 1876.

DEAR SIR: Your kind letter is just received, and though I thought everybody knew my general opinions on the points of your inquiry, I cannot hesitate to answer you in such a way as to admit of no misconstruction. I never have been, am not now, and never shall be a candidate for the high office of President before any convention or the people. I shall always prefer to see that office filled by one of the millions who in the civil war stood by the Union firmly and unequivocally, and of those I notice many names willing and capable. Prominent among them is that of General Hayes, now Governor of Ohio, whom we know as a fine officer and gentleman in every sense.

I do not, however, wish to be misunderstood as presuming to advise anybody in the choice of the man.

My wife and children are strong Catholics, but I am not; that, however, is nobody's business. I believe in the common schools, and don't stop over the little matters which seem to be exaggerated by the press. In some quarters, however, these schools are extravagant, and indulge in costly buildings and expensive teachers, so as to be too heavy a burden to the tax payers. This tendency ought to be checked, which may easily be done without making it a political question. Self-interest will regulate this, and make them free schools to all, and capable of imparting the rudiments of a good English education.

Yours truly, W. T. SHERMAN.

GENERAL O. E. Babcock appeared with his counsel on Monday, Feb. 7, before the United States Court in St. Louis, and pleaded not guilty to the indictment found against him. His trial is now in progress, and will, we trust, result in demonstrating his complete innocence of the charge brought against him beyond question or doubt. The President, who is in the best position to know all the facts in the case, is reported as saying: "My confidence in General Babcock is unimpaired and undiminished. With the light before me to-day and my knowledge of the man, if the Government had any great work on hand requiring the services of a skilful and faithful man as engineer, I know of no one whom, as Executive, I would select in preference to General Babcock. The work he has done in this city (Washington) is proof, as far as can be of the correctness of this estimate. Since his time as Acting Commissioner of Public Grounds and Buildings in Washington, members of Congress, in speaking of his work and the improvement of the public grounds, have expressed great satisfaction, and have said to me, 'Now we can see where the public money goes.' There never has been a deficiency with General Babcock since his time as Acting Commissioner."

NOTWITHSTANDING the increasing space obtained this week by the addition of an extra sheet to the JOURNAL, we are obliged to omit many articles upon Army reduction appearing in other papers, and to which our attention has been called, and which we have intended to publish. They are all opposed to the reduction, which has less and less chance of securing a favorable report from the committee to whom the question has been referred, or the vote of Congress.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**NEW YORK MARKSMEN.**—The following marksmen's names are printed in G. O. No. 1, A. G. O. S., N. Y., and we publish them for the information of the whole National Guard. The right to wear the badge can only be retained by practice, and every badge now worn will have to come off after the spring practice, unless the present wearers can make their twenty-five points once more. The names are as follows:

Colonel George W. Wingate, G. I. R. P.; Major-General Alexander Shaler, First Division; Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Mitchell, Division I. R. P.

Third Cavalry.—Peter Volkhardt, W. E. Burkhardt, William I. Klee, H. Heinke, John Dorsch, Joseph Lindauer, John H. Vehslage, Jacob Beyer, August Khe, George H. Meislohn, Justus Luhns, Charles Lambert, Julius Sack, John Oster, John H. Budke, C. Tiedermann, George H. Hotman, Fred A. Born, John A. Prigge, Wm. Fetterer, Conrad Bender.

Separate Troop Cavalry.—First Division.—Karl Klein, Charles A. Nagel, Martin Heldt, Philipp Merckel, Edward Muller.

Washington Grey Cavalry.—J. F. McHugh, A. T. Decker, D. Wilson, O. A. Fuller, M. P. Ross, J. Rozell.

Twelfth.—Achilles Wood, Thos. J. Dolan, Wm. W. Murphy, Anthony B. Van Huse, Bernard A. Collins, Wm. S. Smith, Wm. E. Droege, Thos. J. Van Rensselaer, John Beattie, Wm. G. Carson, Samuel V. Healey, Chas. M. Williams, George A. Banta, Wm. C. Reddy, Jas. Gault, Edward H. Madison, Edward Fackner, Philip Dowle, Robert H. Capron, Henry B. Smith, Chas. S. Burns, Chas. Weltham, John H. Wood, Robert Taylor, George W. Cudlipp, Chas. Heizman, Wm. S. Francis, Edwin M. Landon, John M. Burwell, Michael Farrell, S. Van Rensselaer, Cruger, James M. Brady, Chas. J. McGowan, John H. Saunders, Wm. Hendrickson, Jas. Bushnell, Thos. Seeley, Warren S. Archer, Andrew Beattie, Wm. B. Staudlow, Wm. H. Kirby, Thos. J. Daniel Brown, Rufus N. Waller, Henry W. C. Dihm, Thos. F. Bladen, Wm. T. Manly, Conrad Bowman, Theo. D. Rich, Jas. Snodgrass, Wm. R. Galagher.

Twenty-second.—Jas. Barry, B. J. Jacobs, G. A. Miller, Lewis H. Grave, Gardner A. Strube, S. Ellis Briggs, A. V. Canfield, Jr., John Magner, Wm. J. Harding, Wm. Bearman, Alfred F. Ferris, Chas. Minton, M. DeWitt Loomis, Wm. H. Murfey, Benj. Briggs, A. Maitbie, W. M. Dunning, R. B. Lockwood, Geo. W. Schaefer, John F. Bulman, R. Kelley Styles, W. D. Brook, John Gunn, W. J. A. McGrath, Arista H. Groat, H. R. Rowedder, John S. Loomis, C. M. De Mott, F. C. McLane, Thos. R. White, F. G. Fuigraf, Lewis Cass, F. H. Smith, John Waydel, Hamilton Ewen.

Sixty-ninth.—Robert McFeely, Edward Dussey, Wm. Cushing, Robert Corr.

Seventy-first.—M. Cochran, C. W. White, O. C. Hoffman, Benj. Waring, Garrett Williams, E. Laycraft, David Graham, Jacob Munzinger, Robert S. Orser, T. V. Smith, Lloyd T. Montgomery, J. T. Westerveld, J. C. Starck, John R. Severa, Wm. B. Knapp, Wm. Magee, Samuel A. Pritchard, Nelson Lindsay, Oscar W. Hobner, H. F. Turrell, John H. Starkey, F. J. McDonald, D. H. Teets, S. A. Lagier.

Seventy-ninth.—John Hally, John Munro, David E. Vannett, Geo. Wilson, Alonzo Dutch, Wm. Lindsey, Wm. F. Edmundstone, N. D. Herder Clark, Wm. F. Stevenson, Geo. T. Addison, Alex. Pyle, Thos. Duke, Jared D. Irwin, Donald Cameron, Robert E. Molly, Joseph Ross, Geo. Colart, Duncan McPherson, Wm. C. Clark,

Second Brigade.—Major Chas. E. Orvis, I. R. P.

Fifth Regiment.—Frederick Wellbrook, Chas. Koss, Alvis Wilhelm, G. H. Theodore Bur, Chas. Berchet, Louis Ploeger, Nicholas Heft, Julius Beyer, Alois Pahn, Chas. Schlarb, Frederick von Eiling, Julius Kamm, Max Hock, Peter Kräger, Henry Nachtigal, Benhard Kupper, Claus Stelling, Henry Kahrs, Geo. Theiss, Jacob Diegel, John Reiss, Henry Brehmann, Louis Zahony, Frederick Schmer, Henry Eggers, Chas. Belz, Michael Lehmann, Hyppolyt Glog, Chas. Schaefer.

Eleventh.—F. Urbekant, H. Suseman, R. Farig, J. Furch, P. R. Inhardt, F. Oechse, —— Lenz, A. Ruland, A. Freitak, J. Stehr, N. Hoffman, F. Bachman, H. F. Monder, E. Suhn, C. Missbach F. Hollender, A. P. Stewart.

Eighty-fourth.—Benj. F. Davis, Reuben Silverbrandt, Louis Nolte, Henry Gerathy, Jas. Osborn, Chas. Harkinson, John Fullerton, John Giller, Samuel Carey, Geo. Butterfield, Frank McCready, Joseph McKinley, Louis Fetzer, C. W. Ackerman, Alvin Wisswall Joseph Godfrey, John Scott, Thos. Driscoll, John Tupper, Wm. Tubman, Wm. Douglas, Fred Randall, Jas. Carroll, John R. Clifford, Thos. Bettie, Wm. Nolte.

Ninety-sixth.—Frank R. Rodenburg, A. Dunsing, F. Schmitt, Louis Berlinghoff, Chas. Wands, Chas. Kohlberger.

Third Brigade.—Major Daniel D. Wylie, I. R. P.

Seventh Regiment.—R. P. Riker, E. H. Sanford, W. E. McCready, Jas. P. Burrell, H. J. Hayden, J. Drummond, B. Dominick, H. C. Bacon, T. W. Linton, W. G. Dominick, J. C. Abram, Geo. W. Rand, J. H. Dederick, C. F. Beebe, G. T. Merchant, D. Chauncey, T. L. Cameron, C. L. Livingston, H. R. Marshall, S. T. Hubbard, Jr. J. Le Boutillier, S. C. Martine, W. B. Coughtry, J. B. Holland, Edward Arnold, B. J. Smith, H. B. Dominick, W. F. Flash, J. T. Comstock, F. S. Gardner, J. W. Gardner, J. J. McKenna, C. G. S. Phillips, J. P. M. Richards, F. E. Scrymer, L. H. Schultz, E. L. Nicol, D. Appleton, J. L. Price, M. Morris, surgeon; A. Conger, J. B. Dewson, John G. Bert, F. H. Schenck, E. W. Ketcham, F. P. Marshall, W. A. French, H. S. Germone, A. Dominick, D. A. Poillard, H. P. Carrington, R. Tomes, F. W. Houghton, S. Schwartz, H. B. Jewett, J. L. Kellinger, H. H. Mayday, C. F. Robbins.

Eighty-fifth.—F. Hode, T. Murphy, W. Stewart, M. Carey, W. Catherwood, H. Finch, J. E. Conner, B. Gillese, B. Elking, M. Swayze, J. Swartz, M. Douglass, S. McCallum, T. Peters, C. J. Spears, E. Burker, D. Arnold, J. S. Hart, F. Fogerty, J. Manner, R. Carner, W. McGee, J. Meagher, M. O.'Brien, J. C. Wheeler, W. Scott, L. Haubensiel, R. Delap, G. D. Scott, S. Clark, J. A. Hern, H. Leohman, J. L. Cook, G. Buchanan, J. S. Spellman, A. L. Whitelaw, J. C. Clark, W. J. Douglas, T. A. Wilmurt, J. O. Brien, D. T. Kennedy, T. Davis, J. O. Johnson, W. Ross, E. Voss, J. Ritter, J. Armstrong, J. Simmons, M. Barry, A. J. Decker, W. Rohr, G. Sanderson, J. P. Davenport, R. V. Young, N. Place, Jr., surgeon; J. Buckbee, D. Bradford, J. Kennedy, J. A. Gee, W. Burger.

Ninety.—M. Bauman, J. R. Hitchcock, J. C. C. Tallman, Thos. D. Cottman, W. H. Nordbrück, J. T. Pryer, S. Straus, C. A. H. Bartlett, W. R. Vail, Jas. Mulligan, J. A. Maxey, W. P. Graham, F. B. Doutney, Jas. Black, W. H. Bickelhoff, Chas. Zettler, Geo. H. Cooper, C. H. Hicks, J. Dunlap, W. J. Babcock, A. Maccini, F. A. Toellner, A. L. Domigan, M. Cuiley, H. J. Pihet, R. Coburn, S. Hayes, H. L. Hover, M. P. L. Montgomery, D. Mackinson, M. Travers, G. E. Harding, D. Miller, R. Kirk, Benj. Herts, S. E. Jupha, P. Hoecker, M. Flynn, J. Kinzie.

Fifty-fifth.—E. G. Jaehne.

Second Division.—Major-General Thos. S. Dakin, Colonel and A-sistant Adjutant-General Wm. J. Denslow, Lieutenant-Colonel Benj. E. Valentine, Div. I. R. I., Captain Robert Herbert and.

Thirteenth.—Alonzo Townsend, E. H. Coffin, J. B. Fradenburgh, S. F. Strong, George B. Davis, S. B. Parker, Noah L. Cochew, H. S. Watkins, W. A. Campbell, Geo. E. Stephenson, Thomas H. Jones, W. A. Brown, W. J. Collins, C. K. Brooks, E. A. Goates, Jacob David, Wm. Pitts, Luke Flood, Wm. R. Syme, Lewis Payne, Jas. L. Watson, J. L. Kehnes, Geo. W. Smith, John F. Heege, W. W. Jones, Thos. H. Glass.

Fourteenth.—Thos. Arkell, John Correy, Thos. Henwood, Jas. L. Farley, Wm. E. King, John H. Fisher, Thos. Keogh, Jas. M. Lee, James M. White, Thos. Harvey, Martin King, Hassel Nutt, Swan Nepple, C. E. Parkinson, Patrick Wheelan, Michael L. McGuire, Alex. Barine, Geo. A. Booth, Jas. Clancy, Thomas J. Fagan.

Fifteenth.—John S. Meynborg, Henry Montanus, Henry Werner, Peter J. Kelly.

Separate Troop Cavalry.—Fifth Brigade.—H. Gerken, E. Waechter, H. A. Mohrman, E. Hisbaur, J. H. Van Thull, Louis Sandusen, Geo. Heide, M. Schneider, H. Prigge, D. Crane.

Eleventh Brigade.—Brigadier-General J. V. Mererole, Major H. S. Manning, Captain S. G. Evans.

Twenty-third.—Wm. W. Beaven, Jas. H. Stearns, Frank H. Hilt, John H. Cowperthwaite, Chas. A. Coffin, Richard M. Johnson, Wm. J. Oliver, Wingfield G. Burton, John H. Frothingham, Chas. E. Bryant, Robert Mitchell, J. R. K. Barlow, Rodney C. Ward, P. Augustus Hardy, Rowland R. Malloy, Chas. A. Ken-

nedy, Dwight C. Pinnes, H. A. V. Schon, Wm. E. Sharpe, Ezra De Forest, Edward Lynes, Geo. H. Pettit, Clement Sharpe, Jos. G. Story, Jas. M. Allen, W. H. C. Glenny, J. D. W. Clark, Willard L. Cande, Harris K. Smith, Edward P. Beavan, Alfred B. Phillips.

Thirty-second.—Daniel Krauter, J. Battenhauser, Fred Miller, Anton Schunk, O. Schneeloch, Ang. Gillett, John Ritter, John Rueger, J. M. Otto, Henry Dosch, Chas. Duerrich, John Klein, Geo. Klein, Edward M. Wunder, Christoph Lutz, H. M. Schmitt, John Kupfer, J. Wunder, Fred Seeburger, Hy E. Roehr, Edward Hoff, Jacob Roch, W. J. Hauck, Francis Papst, Geo. Ross, Dierick Cordes.

Forty-seventh.—Thos. Lamb, G. C. Bradley, W. H. Brownell, A. G. Brown, G. R. Bailey, C. Hienrich, E. Vaughn, J. Wardell, J. Heinrich, Heinrich, F. Backofen, W. Brown, C. L. Hienrich, E. A. Perry, S. E. Condon, T. V. Tuttle, R. P. Morle, G. Squires, J. Godfrey, Jr., J. Pierce, J. Godfrey, Sr., J. Hendrickson, G. Parker, G. Olcott, D. E. Austen, G. Phelan, G. Cole, J. Edwards, J. Collins, G. Casey, L. Fagan, J. Hanan.

Seventeen Brigade.—Major Fred Schenck.

Sixteenth Battalion.—Douglas Smyth, E. Acker, J. Jarvis, W. P. Constance, J. W. Toodale, Geo. Langran, Geo. Smith, S. C. Van Tassel, —— Conover, W. A. Downs, —— Cahill, C. Redardon, F. B. Church, R. Cobb, —— Knudler, W. Arnold, J. Q. Pruyon, —— Lartus, Wm. Acker.

Nineteenth.—Wm. Drislane, R. C. Coleman, A. Kissum, J. F. Toslin, Wm. Wilson.

Seventeen Division.—Colonel J. R. Campbell, Division Staff; Colonel C. M. Bowronley, Division Staff; Major-General Henry Brinker.

Rochester Cavalry.—J. F. Boyd.

Twenty-fifth Brigade.—Major F. A. Scofield, I. R. P.

Fifty-fourth Regiment.—D. O. Neil, E. S. Phelps.

Seventy-fourth.—Frank G. Ward.

**THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.**—For a few days past, those who read the daily papers on the coming rifle match for the championship of the world, have been in a state of bewilderment as regards the true position of affairs. One day we are informed that the fault, if the match falls through, is all the result of the mismanagement of our National Association. The next day the blame is attached to the English. That the match will take place is certain: whether teams of England will participate, remains entirely with them. Early in December last, the National Rifle Association issued an invitation to rifle associations in all parts of the world, to partake in a match for the supremacy. That invitation has been accepted by a number of organizations. In view of this fact, it is impossible to ask our riflemen to recede from their position. Whatever the team of England may be composed of, let them visit us, shoot with us, and upon our part we will extend a hearty welcome, and endeavor by our hospitality to make some amends if we should be fortunate enough to beat them. Sir Henry Halford must certainly see that it is the intention of our Association to give every other nation a chance to defeat us. All we say is, come to Philadelphia any and all, and we will do our best to beat your scores, be they English, Scotch, Irish or British. The details of the teams do not concern us at all.

**FIGURES OF MERIT.**—The order of the Adjutant-General, which we published last week, giving the figure of merit in rifle practice during the past year contains an error in relation to the standing of the Washington Grey Troop. The number present at the last inspection is set down at 56, when it should have been 41. This alters the percentage of marksmen from 8.82 to 14.63. The average points in the third-class, 24.98, added to the percentage of marksmen makes the figure of merit 39.51, and places the Troop at the head of the cavalry organizations. As some misunderstanding seems to prevail in regard to the manner in which the relative standing of the different organizations are obtained, it can be ascertained by consulting Wingate's Manual for Rifle Practice, Par. 332. The cavalry use the carbine, which is lighter than the rifle of the infantry, the shooting is at shorter distances, so that the averages are reasonably higher than those of the infantry.

**WASHINGTON GREY TROOP, NEW YORK.**—This troop has received an invitation from the Eighth New York, to accompany them to Philadelphia. As the members were formerly connected with the Eighth, the matter is received with favor. The annual reception on the 22d instant will be a fine affair; the committee is actively engaged in arranging the preliminaries, and there is no doubt but those who are present will be well satisfied with the result. G. E. Pasco was the winner of the Gallery Badge at the last competition for it. This badge is offered by the Troop Rifle Club, and shot for weekly, two sighting and five scoring shots, with sub-calibre carbine. Experiments are now making at Creedmoor with the full seventy grain cartridge in the carbine by this troop, under orders from Colonel Wingate.

**GLEN DRAKE.**—On Saturday, February 5th, quite a number of the members of the American Rifle Association assembled at this range for the purpose of contesting for the "Association Cup." The earth was mantled with a covering of snow, which reflected the rays of the sun in such a manner as to try the vision of the marksmen severely. The wind shifted from one point to another rapidly, requiring constant changes of the wind-gauge. The cup was valued at \$50. Distance, 500 yards, ten scoring shots, any rifle, military rifles fifty calibre, allowed five points. Highest scores were: R. Rathbone, 45; D. F. Davids, 41; H. Fisher, 40. A subscription match also took place at the same distance, with scoring shots only. The best scores were as follows: D. F. Davids, 24; R. Rathbone, 23; H. Fisher, 20. Next Saturday, the 12th instant, a match for the Holden Rifle will take place; distance, 200 and 500 yards; position, on high ground. On the 22d of February, one of the regular field days of the Association will take place. There will be three matches; a military, all comers, and subscription, three prizes in each. All the matches will be shot at 300 yards distance.

**SEVENTH NEW YORK.**—The Academy of Music has seldom contained a larger number of select, and fashionable people, than was present on Tuesday evening, February 8. The testimonial to Band Master Grafula was a complete success, and it must have shown the veteran musician that his services to the regiment for the past twenty-five years, have been fully appreciated by the members of the Seventh. The band, which was in full uniform, was stationed upon an elevated dais at the rear of the stage. The decorations were very simple, consisting merely of vases filled with fragrant flowers. The brilliant toilets of the ladies, mingled with the showy uniforms of the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Twenty-second, Fifth, Old Guard, and the Veteran Corps, presented a pleasing and brilliant picture. Lieutenant-Colonel Ryden headed the opening march at half-past ten o'clock, from which time until the early morning the floor was crowded with dancers. Band Master Grafula led the military band, and Sergeant F. X. Diller the orchestra. Lieutenant-Parr, Rand, and Jones, Sergeants Hyatt and Baldwin, took excellent care of the guests. Quartermaster Weed, Commissary Sergeant Louis B. Rader, Sergeants Carrington, McKenzie, Bauchle and Bacon headed the "House Committee." The chairman of the floor committee, Lieutenant Frank M. Johnson, was assisted in his duties by Sergeant Major C. H. Covell and twenty-eight of the members of the command. Colonel Clark and almost all the officers of the Seventh, were present. Among the guests

we noticed Mayor Wickham, Generals Knox and Woodward, Colonels Wingate, Persall and Bartlett of the Governor's staff, General Varian and staff, General Vilmar and staff, Colonel Charles S. Spencer, Colonel John T. Underhill, Prof. Forsyth of the West Point Military Academy, Colonel Denny and Major Belknap of General Ward's staff, Captains Asphelt, Webb, Scott, Colgate and Fielding, Adjutants J. O. Johnston, W. T. Tompkins and Ploeger. The members of the Old Guard and of the Veteran Corps were present in force, attracting much attention and admiration. An enthusiastic meeting of the veterans took place at Delmonico's on the previous evening. Messrs. W. R. Vermilye, Royal Phelps and Robert Lennox Kennedy were made trustees of the fund for the new armory. Messrs. Jackson S. Schultz, William Laimbeer, General Lefferts and Colonel Clark were chosen members of the building committee. Colonel Clark stated the amount of subscriptions of the active members would reach the sum of \$4,500. Walter Kobb and Henry C. Tinker have been elected sergeants and Louis S. Allen and William Robinson corporals. Company C have a reunion on Saturday evening, February 12, at the armory. The National Guard of California have a major-general, who was formerly a member of the Seventh, George A. Vernon. He entered the Regular Army as a private at the beginning of the late war, and closed his record as a captain. A regiment which supplies officers for other States ought to have a new armory.

**EIGHTH NEW YORK.**—The drill of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of this regiment on Friday evening, February 4th, was not as good as it should have been. These drills were ordered by the Colonel, so that the teachers, as it were, of the organization might be able to impart thorough and uniform instruction. Most of the mistakes were caused by those who had failed to attend previous drills. The result is demoralizing. Time is wasted, and the colonel is obliged to repeat that which has been previously accomplished for the benefit of the absentees. The sixth re-union took place at the armory on the evening of the 5th of February. It was in all respects equal to the previous entertainments. The preparations for the 22d of February are about completed. The Lexington Avenue Opera-house has been engaged, and tickets are ready for distribution. It will undoubtedly be one of the best entertainments ever offered by the regiment. Lieutenants Haligan and Hofele have tendered their resignations. A meeting of the board of officers will be held on Monday evening, February 14th.

**TWELFTH NEW YORK.**—Companies F, G, H and K, of this regiment drilled at their armory on Thursday, February 2d, with four commands of twelve full files. Lieutenant Col. Cruger carried on the drill, which was long and pretty severe. The movements executed were almost all by fours, including the close columns and deployments, right of companies rear into column, etc. These movements are the strong point of the Twelfth. They do them very well, and no fault can be found with them. The advance and retreat in line is also good. Their weak point is in the slow dressing of company commanders in simultaneous formations. This is decidedly faulty now. In companies left into line wheel, we were perfectly amazed to see the officers dressing in succession. This may do in a green regiment, but the Twelfth ought to know better. Adjutant Murphy perseveres in the old careless practice of using his general guides for markers, and having no real general guides. It helps to make the dressing slow. Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well, and there is no more reason why markers and field officers should be dropped than guides and captains. It gets a regiment into slovenly habits. Barring these little details, which are easily corrected, the drill was an excellent one.

**TWENTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK.**—G. O. No. 1, from the headquarters of this command announced that Captain A. W. Peck, I. R. P., will commence a course of theoretical instruction upon the subject of rifle practice. Commandants of companies are instructed to aid him in endeavoring to infuse interest in the subject in their respective commands. The non-commissioned officers of the regiment will be instructed as follows: Companys A, G, and K by Lieutenant Campbell; companies B, C, D and E by Lieutenant Haggman; companies F and I by Lieutenant Hyler; company H by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Leonard, Captain J. W. Coburn, Lieutenants Hyler and Clark will examine all non-commissioned officers hereafter elected. A court-martial, of which Major George R. Chase is president, has been ordered to convene at the armory of Company B, to try all delinquents. The following changes are announced: Lieutenant-Colonel Charles M. Schieffelin, vice H. Huss, resigned; Captain Joseph H. Porter, vice Carville, resigned. First Sergeants William Diehl and John Carmody are reduced to ranks at their own request. Company F, Captain Joseph H. Porter, was inspected on the evening of the 7th of February. Upon the following evening Company I, Captain Charles J. Chatfield, was likewise taken care of by Captains Peck and Carville. Both companies looked and did nicely. Company A annual reception on Wednesday evening was well patronized, and proved to be a very enjoyable affair.

**TWENTY-EIGHTH NEW YORK BRIGADE.**—Gen. C. F. Blood, commanding this brigade, has announced his staff as follows: Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Clark; Brigadier Inspector, Brevet-Colonel K. S. Van Voorhis; Engineer, Major A. Tilestone; Judge Advocate, Major J. H. Tichenor; Surgeon, S. D. Burr; Inspector of Rifle Fracture, Major B. Alray; Ordnance Officer, Captain G. L. Lawyer; Quartermaster, Captain C. M. Tyler; Aide-de-Camps, Captain C. P. Barto; and Lieutenant A. G. Washington.

**THIRTY-SECOND NEW YORK.**—The Thirty-second will assemble for battalion drill on the 16th and 18th of February, and will be reviewed on the evening of the 22d, by General Dakin. Battalion drill and distribution of Marksmen's Badges.—On this occasion the team of 1875 will shoot for a gold medal, at one of Schneeloch's patent targets in the armory. It will be a Creedmoor night. James J. Eiseman has been appointed commissary.

**FOURTY-FOURTH NEW YORK.**—Company B, at Binghamton, had their first meeting of the season January 28, for the election of civil officers for the ensuing year. They are as follows: Q. M. Sergeant Charles H. Berchard, Treasurer; First Sergeant John D. White, Recording Secretary. A meeting has been called by the colonel for the purpose of forming a battalion rifle team for the present year, at which all good marksmen in the battalion were invited to be present. The meeting was held at Company B's room February 4. Major Worthung was chosen chairman, and Captain Pettit Secretary for the evening. The next in order was competition for places on the team, the best twelve to be chosen out of the whole number hereafter. Captain James F. Petitt was elected captain of the team, and Second Lieutenant John H. Figary Treasurer. The riflemen of Binghamton take great interest in rifle practice, and they have reason too, for the Ithaca regiment will issue a challenge in the spring for the Forty-fourth team to compete with them.

**FOURTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK.**—Colonel D. E. Austen has been ordered to assume command of the Eleventh Brigade.

Lieutenant-Colonel Brownell will take charge of this regiment. The right wing will drill on the 15th of February, and on the 17th of February the left wing. The reception of the Veteran Association will take place on the 16th of February. The object of the entertainment is to provide a fund towards sending the regiment to Philadelphia. A committee was appointed to help the cause as follows: Colonel Vanderwater, W. D. Cornell, W. D. Allen, J. Rogers, C. W. Hays, R. P. Lethbridge, C. St. John and Henry Hasler. J. A. Grey, Jr., and Wm. Walker have been elected corporals. An election for second-lieutenant in Company F was held on Monday evening, February 7th.

**SEVENTY-FIRST NEW YORK.**—The reception of this regiment on Monday evening, February 7th, at the armory, was as much of a success as it is possible for such an affair to be. The rooms were filled with beautiful ladies and gallant soldiers, who seemed to fully appreciate the excellent music of the new regimental band. Among the many present we noticed: Colonel Vose, Major McAlpine, Captains See, Webber and Valentine, Lieutenants Milne, Elliott and Imley, and representatives of Seventh, Ninth and Twenty-second. The tickets for the grand Centennial reception of the command are ready for distribution, and can be obtained of any veteran or active member of the regiment. The rink will undoubtedly be filled, as the entertainment offered is certainly attractive. No more appropriate manner of celebrating the birthday of Washington suggests itself to us than to witness the review, dress parade, guard mount, presentation of marksmen's badges, and to participate in the dance to the music of the new regimental band. Companies A, C, F, D and G, comprising the right wing, will drill at the arsenal on Friday evening, February 11th. Hereafter no regimental business will be transacted at the colonel's private office. Lieutenant F. W. Corell has tendered his resignation.

**FIRST CONNECTICUT.**—The drum corps of this command met at Union Armory, Hartford, Monday evening, for choice of non-commissioned officers. Musician Hubbard of Company E, was elected first sergeant and instructor; Musicians Dunlap of H, Clifford of C, and Allen of B, were elected sergeants, and Merle of A, Gleason of G, and Hosmer of F, corporals. Drum-Major Steele, who has held that position since 1868, will have general supervision at all rehearsals. Twenty-five members of the drum-corps were present. Sergeant Wm. M. Clark of Company H, a member of the First regiments Creedmoor team, and one of its best shots, has been promoted second lieutenant of that company, vice Gray resigned and discharged. Captain Wells has made the following appointments of non-commissioned officers in Company H: Corporal C. E. Mony to be first sergeant, vice Baldwin discharged for disability; Corporals Chapman and Edmonds to be sergeants, vice Clark promoted second lieutenant, and Snow discharged; and Privates Simon, Marshall and Parker to be corporals to fill vacancies created. This company gave their annual ball at Union Armory Friday evening. Colonel Hudson and staff, and a large party were present. Company A will celebrate Washington's birthday with a sociable in the evening at their armory. Company F closed their series of sociables Thursday evening, 1st inst., with a full dress party, which was largely attended. The drill hall was handsomely and elaborately decorated. The "German" was given preceding the square dances. The company held a drill in fatigue uniform before the Veteran Association of the company and lady friends Monday evening. Twenty files were present, and Captain White was in command. After the drill, Privates Lee and McIntosh were awarded the recruit badges, for having secured the largest number of acceptable recruits since October 1, nine and five respectively. For meritorious conduct, Private Lee has been appointed corporal by Captain White. A dress drill and sociable will be given on the evening of 28th inst., to which all military friends have been invited, in and out of the regiment. The regimental band is to be increased to thirty-two pieces for the Centennial encampment. Captain Adkins, the leader, who has seen eight years of service as band master in the English army, and five years as band master of the Fourteenth U. S. Infantry band, will have this portion of the regiment up to its highest standard. The drill reports for January show the following average attendance at company drills—companies drill weekly, viz.: A, 44; B, 30; C, 39; D, 42; E, 41; F, 54; G, 50; H, 37. Sixty-six per cent. of the members of the regiment drilled; a gain of one per cent. over the December report.

**SECOND CONNECTICUT.**—Colonel Smith has made the following appointments on the regimental staff: Adjutant, Russell Thompson, re-appointed; Surgeon, E. L. Bissell, M. D.; Assistant Surgeon, E. H. Riley, M. D., re-appointed; Chaplain, Rev. A. N. Lewis, re-appointed. The commissioned and non-commissioned officers of companies B, C, D, E and F (the New Haven companies), met at the Union Armory Thursday evening, February 3d, for drill and instruction. They were formed as a company and exercised in the movements of the school of the company, by the lieutenant-colonel and seven captains, under the direction of Colonel Smith.

**MASSACHUSETTS RIFLE ASSOCIATION.**—On the evening of February 8 this organization held a meeting. An election of directors resulted in the choice of the following: Adjutant-General J. A. Cunningham, Colonel Wm. V. Hutchings, General M. T. Donahoe, General H. B. Sargent, Colonel J. L. Stevenson, Colonel Ezra J. Trull, Captain W. H. Jackson, Captain F. R. Shattuck, Dr. I. H. Hazeltine, Dr. C. E. Sanborn, J. B. Osborne, J. E. Fisk, J. T. Eldridge, and E. M. Messenger. The directors will elect officers next week.

**MASSACHUSETTS COMMISSIONS.**—Continued.—Fifth Infantry, Captain J. H. Whitney; First-Lieutenant, Chas. S. Green; Second-Lieutenant, C. O. Hooper, Eighth Infantry; Captain, Charles O'Hare; First-Lieutenant, H. A. Mudge, Full.—First Infantry, First-Lieutenant, F. A. Richards; Fifth Infantry, First-Lieutenant, John Marley; First Cavalry, First-Lieutenant, W. B. Fenner; Second-Lieutenant, C. E. Fox.

**FIRST MASSACHUSETTS BRIGADE.**—S. O. No. 5, orders an inspection in Company A, First Cavalry, on Tuesday evening, February 15th. S. O. No. 6, orders an election in Company A, First Infantry, on February 11th, to fill vacancies caused by the discharge of Captain N. A. Kemp. S. O. No. 7, orders an instruction in Company E, First Infantry, on Friday evening, February 18th. The vacancies on the brigade staff have been filled by the appointment of F. L. Gilman, to be provost marshal; S. L. Stevens, second lieutenant, Company A, Fourth Battalion, to be aide-de-camp, and L. G. Burnham, Esq., assistant quartermaster. All are excellent appointments and will strengthen the staff. It is understood that Captain E. H. Hewins, formerly engineer, has decided to return to his old position, which, if true, is to be a matter of congratulation among his many friends.

**FIRST MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY.**—The right wing, or more properly, a fragment of it, held a battalion drill at the Institute on Monday evening, January 1st. The turn-out was excellent, one company having fully seven men present, an example well worthy of imitation. The uniforms were both varied and elegant, the enlisted men appearing in grey,

the wing commander in a black frock coat, some officers in grey dress coats with shoulder straps, others in full dress with exception of fatigue caps in place of bearskins, and still others in fatigue uniform. Of the drill, the less said the better. But few of the movements were repeated, and all were executed so poorly that at times we were in doubt as to the movements attempted. The officers, without exception, show the most profound ignorance in tactics and the sooner meetings are called for instruction the better it will be for all hands. As it now stands the regiment is a disgrace to Massachusetts, and to all connected with it. The "First" has been rapidly going down ever since the encampment, and it is high time that the field officers awoke to the fact that they had better resign in favor of younger blood, who will infuse some life and work into the regiment, placing it in reality "first" instead of last. An organization that requires thirty days to promulgate an order from brigade headquarters certainly needs reorganizing, and should a disbandment be ordered, it is very plain whose head would go first. The "First" can be made one of our best regiments if the proper steps are taken towards that point. As the matter now stands, there is not the slightest excuse for the present condition of things.

**FOURTH MASSACHUSETTS BATTALION.**—A battalion drill is ordered for Friday evening, February 18th.

**NEW TARGETS.**—The Blackstone Rifle Range, a new one in Rhode Island, has been located on the east bank of the Blackstone River, near Valley Falls, for exclusive use of the members of the Rhode Island Amateur Association. The targets are of wood, covered with white cotton cloth, with black pastboard for the bull's-eye, that can be removed at pleasure. The base of the target is morticed to a 3x3 inch timber, the sides of which rest on two upright posts, to which timber is framed a short lever at right angles to base, and within easy reach of the marker, who stands in an open pit in front of the target. When shot strikes, the marker shows disk of proper color, grasps the lever with his right hand, turning the target down over him, and while in that position the bullet hole is covered with thin cloth patch, fastened on, target thrown up and ready again. With this arrangement there is no danger from spattering balls, and the marking is done very quickly.

**NEWPORT ARTILLERY.**—The following promotions have been made February 3, 1876: Thomas H. Lawton to be orderly sergeant; Corporal George C. Shaw to be sergeant, vice Peabody resigned; H. E. Turner, Jr., to be corporal, vice Shaw, promoted.

**UNITED TRAIN OF ARTILLERY.**—Company C, of this command will give a military and civic dress ball on the evening of Washington's birthday. The proceeds will go to their Centennial fund. Brown and Reeves furnish the music.

**MONTGOMERY GREYS (A.I.A.).**—The second annual ball of the Greys came off at their armory, February 2d. The men all looked really handsome, and the ball was a most pleasant and enjoyable affair from beginning to end. The strict observance of the wants of the guests, and their ready appreciation of the efforts of the gallant host made everything wear "couleur de rose" until the night was far advanced. All had been under the artistic hands of Morris Paul Sanguineti for a week, and the labor he had expended and the skill displayed won from the many present innumerable expressions of delight. The Greys were out in full uniform, which is magnificent. The accoutrements are fine; the plumes are all fountain in shape and made of white feathers; the belts are of white enameled leather, the bayonet sheaths and cartridge boxes of black leather; caps of grey cloth, with a black band at the bottom, and a gold and silver shield on the front, representing the State arms of Alabama. An ornamental wreath in a circle is on the back. The dress uniform of the Greys is very grand; the dress coat fine cadet grey cloth, three rows of buttons, ten in each row, single-breasted, with standing collar, each side of the collar is decorated with a loop of gold lace; the breast is ornamented with loops of buff cord, trousers with a large buff stripe.

#### VARIOUS ITEMS.

**THE Waterbury American** is in favor of a new uniform for the Fourth Connecticut.

**COMPANY A.** Twenty-third New York, have elected A. Allen Jr., second-lieutenant.

**THE Twenty-fifth New York** drilled at the State Arsenal, Albany, February 10th.

**THE Rochester New York** Battalion of Light Artillery will drill at the arsenal, dismounted, February 11th.

**THE Washington Greys** elected a Lieutenant on Thursday evening, February 10th, vice Rozel, resigned.

**COMPANY F.** Fifteenth New York Battalion, has elected P. A. Stuber captain. Captain Stuber formerly commanded Battery A, Second New York Division.

**A BATTALION** drill of the Poughkeepsie companies of the Twenty-first New York will take place at the armory on the evening of the 11th of February.

**CAPTAIN Allen Hay** and Lieutenant Charles De Mott, of the Twenty-seventh New York have tendered their resignations.

**THE match** for the "Rifles" at the Seventh rifle gallery on the evening of the 5th of February, resulted in a victory for E. Sanford, score 21. Next Saturday practice only.

**THE Centennial trip** to Philadelphia will be taken by Karl Klein's troupe. There is some talk of riding there and back. Good exercise, but some of the recruits will be likely to eat off the menu for a few days.

**THE Massachusetts Rifle Association** held a meeting at Spy Pond, on Saturday, February 5th. The best scores were as follows: Wimps, 44; Jackson, 43; Osborne, 43; Sawyer, 45; and Wimps, 44; h. p. s., 50.

**THE Rifle Club** of the Twenty-third New York have completed their organization by electing the following officers: Captain J. G. Story, president; Captain C. E. Truslow, vice-president; Captain W. H. Burton, secretary, and Captain P. A. Hardy treasurer.

**LIEUTENANT-COLONEL RYDER.** Seventh, Major Davenport, Eighth, and Captain Varian, aide-de-camp, are the court-martial for officers Third New York Brigade, February 14th. Major Williams is Judge Advocate.

**FIFTH MASSACHUSETTS BRIGADE.**—S. O. No. 5, orders an inspection in Company A, First Cavalry, on Tuesday evening, February 15th. S. O. No. 6, orders an election in Company A, First Infantry, on February 11th, to fill vacancies caused by the discharge of Captain N. A. Kemp. S. O. No. 7, orders an instruction in Company E, First Infantry, on Friday evening, February 18th. The vacancies on the brigade staff have been filled by the appointment of F. L. Gilman, to be provost marshal; S. L. Stevens, second lieutenant, Company A, Fourth Battalion, to be aide-de-camp, and L. G. Burnham, Esq., assistant quartermaster. All are excellent appointments and will strengthen the staff. It is understood that Captain E. H. Hewins, formerly engineer, has decided to return to his old position, which, if true, is to be a matter of congratulation among his many friends.

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more properly, a fragment of it, held a battalion drill at the Institute on Monday evening, January 1st. The turn-out was excellent, one company having fully seven men present, an example well worthy of imitation. The uniforms were

both varied and elegant, the enlisted men appearing in grey,

the wing commander in a black frock coat, some officers in grey dress coats with shoulder straps, others in full dress with exception of fatigue caps in place of bearskins, and still others in fatigue uniform. Of the drill, the less said the better. But few of the movements were repeated, and all were executed so poorly that at times we were in doubt as to the movements attempted. The officers, without exception, show the most profound ignorance in tactics and the sooner meetings are called for instruction the better it will be for all hands. As it now stands the regiment is a disgrace to Massachusetts, and to all connected with it. The "First" has been rapidly going down ever since the encampment, and it is high time that the field officers awoke to the fact that they had better resign in favor of younger blood, who will infuse some life and work into the regiment, placing it in reality "first" instead of last. An organization that requires thirty days to promulgate an order from brigade headquarters certainly needs reorganizing, and should a disbandment be ordered, it is very plain whose head would go first. The "First" can be made one of our best regiments if the proper steps are taken towards that point. As the matter now stands, there is not the slightest excuse for the present condition of things.

**THE Twenty-eighth New York Regiment** elected the following civil officers for the ensuing year: Colonel Joseph Burger, president; Lieutenant-colonel, T. W. Obernier, vice-president; Captain Anthony Fitzsimmons Hesse, recording secretary; Quartermaster Adolph Schmidt; financial secretary, and Major Anthony Wills, treasurer.

**CAPTAIN O. C. Hoffman**, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the 71st New York, is anxious to improve and interest the members of the command in the practical use of the rifle, but receives little support from the officers. They will all be sorry in the Spring matches.

**THE Connecticut Brigade** will go to Philadelphia on Friday preceding the encampment week so as to get fully settled before routine for the week is commenced. The last week in August will, in all probability, be selected as the time for the encampment by the State authorities.

**COMPANY G.** Fifth New York, have issued invitations for their annual ball. It will take place on Tuesday, March 1st, at Goering's Harmonic Rooms. The Committee of Arrangements is as follows: Captain M. Ebler, Lieutenant Homann and Bayer; Sergeants Albrecht, Schwenke, Horrman and Worms; Corporals Orlerich, Bohn and Lieran; Privates Hackewitz, Schafmayer and Haase.

**COMPANY A.** Twenty-third New York, have elected the following non-commissioned officers: First Sergeant, William T. Sharpe, and Sergeant, James M. Allen. The company presented a sword, belt and overcoat to Second-Lieutenant A. Allen, Jr., on Monday evening, February 7th. The captain, lieutenants and first sergeant are all serving their fifteenth year of continuous service.

**A COURT-MARTIAL** of which Major J. N. Partridge is president, will convene at the armory of the Twenty-third New York, on the 21st of February. Battalion drills will be held at the same place on February 14th, 23d, 29th, March 9th and 17th. Guard mounting previous to the drills. Frank A. Church has been appointed sergeant-major, and Rowland B. Mallory commissary sergeant. Morrison Hoyt has been detailed as first general guide.

**AT the annual meeting** of Company C, Sixteenth New York Battalion, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Lieutenant W. W. Rider, president; Corporal Emory Ackerman, vice-president; C. M. Smith, secretary; Lieutenant E. E. Robertson, treasurer. Recruiting Committee—Messrs. E. G. Robertson, S. McCord and B. Tompkins, Jr. Finance Committee—Y. E. Trask, W. H. Cain and Elijah Bedell.

**THE annual exhibition** drill of the Fifth New York, field music will take place at the Germania Assembly Rooms, on Wednesday evening, February 16th. The drill will commence at 8 o'clock, after which there will be a chance for all to indulge in dancing. Drum-major Charles Berchet has established the fame of his drum corps, and it is hardly necessary for us to say that the exhibition will be as interesting as one of the best, if not the very best drum corps in New York can make it.

**THE twelfth annual reception** of Company K, of the late Eighty-fourth New York will be held at Irving Hall, on Thursday evening, February 17th. We are requested by Captain Douglas, of this command, to contradict totally the impression widely prevailing that this regiment was in any sense representative of the Orangemen of New York. As far as he and other officers know, every shade of belief, nationality and politics was found in the Eighty-fourth, and no predominant element can be ascribed to it. Company K expects to have a good time, if it is the last.

**THE seventh competition** for the Harris trophy by the members of the Yonkers Rifle Club resulted in a victory for Mr. W. Blackmore, score, 75. The next highest scores were as follows: H. J. Quine, 73; D. Smythe, 71; G. L. Morse, 68; H. Maynard, 66. On the 7th of February teams of the Association contested against each other. They were commanded by Captain Smythe and Major Shonnard. The Smythe team scored 915 points. Shonnard's team, 913.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**OLD SAILOR.** Catakill, January 26th, asks: What officers commanded the *Chenango* from February until April, 1865? If not all, part of them, and where a letter will now reach them? Answer.—Commander George H. Morris commanded the *Chenango* from February 1st to May, 1865, now dead. Acting Master C. F. Langley was the executive officer, not now in the service. Last known address, 36 Adams street, Charlestown, Mass.

**A. B. C. Hartford.** Conn., asks the following question: *First*—The company is in a halt and in column of fours. The command is given "right oblique," which the company execute. Now, to face the company in the direction it was previous to the right oblique, which command would be the proper one? (The column not to be put in motion at either command.) *Second*—The company is marching in column of fours, quick time. The command is given, "left front into line, march!" If the instructor sees that the movement is not being properly executed, how can he halt the company to point out the error? Although he might command, "company, halt!" with the intention of halting, the company, yet, as provided in the tactics, the leading four only come to a halt at the command, "company, halt!" the other four obliquing and marching to their place in line before they halt. The idea is, if the instructor wished to halt the company immediately, or as soon as the fours commenced to oblique, how can he do it? *Third*—Is "as you were," proper, and can it be found in any system of military tactics? *ANSWER*—*First*.—Par. 46 provides that, "if halted while obliquing, they will, after halting, face to the front without further command." A careful study of this paragraph, without too much red tape, will obviate all the difficulties of the kind you mention. *Second*—The quickest and easiest way is to let the movement be completed, and then give careful instruction before repeating it. The tactics do not contemplate a wrong execution of a whole movement. Par. 276 and 278 provide that the file-keepers should correct errors as they occur. The great trouble in all the militia drill that we have ever seen, is, that they generally act as dummies, and leave the captain to do the work which is their province. *Third*—"As you were," is only authorized by the customs of the service in instructing recruits in the manual at a halt. It is seldom or never necessary, and not now authorized by the written tactics. in marching drill it should not be used. If captains will spend more time on their sergeant file-keepers, they will need less with their companies, and drills will be smoother, without so much necessity for corrections.

**COLUMBIA** writes: "Would be pleased to have you devote a column of the *JOURNAL* to the cause of temperance. Much good might be accomplished." *ANSWER*—The *JOURNAL* has always been devoted to real temperance and moderation in all things. A special column on total abstinence from a single vice is needless. *THIRD ARMY CORPS* writes: "Will you inform me through the columns of your paper, the address of General Ward, who commanded the Second Brigade, First Division, Third Corps, at Gettysburg, and also the address of Colonel Brewster, Seventy-third N. Y. Volunteers? Who commanded the Second Brigade, Second Division, Third Corps, and of Colonel Burling, who commanded the Third Brigade, Second Division, Third Corps, in the battle of Gettysburg?" *ANSWER*—Write to General de Peyster, 59 East 21st street. As the historian of the Third Corps, he knows more addressees than any one else.

**ANY one** who knows anything of Fred. Wm. Guster, who enlisted for three years in 1864 in Providence, R. I., and again in 1873 in either the Army or the Navy, will confer a favor by addressing his mother: Frau W. Steuereinchur Guster, Bruckner Strasse, No. 41 Trier Rhein, Prussia. She writes to us for information, saying, "I am getting old, and my son has some property coming to him. My son served in Dec., 1866, at St. Augustine, Fla., in the Seventh U. S. Infantry."

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## FOREIGN ITEMS.

NINE Italian officers have received permission to visit Woolwich, and make themselves acquainted with recent improvements in gun-making.

AGENTS of the Khedive are said by a Berlin paper to be in the Prussian capital, charged with the task of engaging German officers for the Egyptian army. If the report is true, the Khedive must be fond of experimenting.

ONE more 81-ton gun, for the *Inflexible*, is to be manufactured during the year 1876-77 in the Royal Arsenal, according to the *Army and Navy Gazette*, a second being manufactured for the purpose of experiments. The remaining two guns required for the *Inflexible* will be manufactured during 1877-78.

THE old Sepoy army of Clive's day was of regiments 890 strong rank and file, native non-commissioned and commissioned officers, and three European officers only. After 1857 the regiments were composed of 585 natives and five European officers. They now consist of seven European officers and 712 natives.

SEBASTOPOL, we learn from a German paper, has made rapid advances since it was declared commercial port twelve months ago. It is now the second corn granary in Southern Russia, and the Austrian Lloyd's has contracted with the municipality to despatch a vessel twice a month to foreign ports, and, if trade increases, to carry on a weekly traffic.

ONE of the 100-ton guns manufactured by Sir William Armstrong at Elswick for the Italian Government is approaching completion, and there are several others in hand, constructed on the coil principle. The calibre will be 17 inches, and the gun will fire a shot weighing about 2,000 lbs. The guns, all muzzle-loaders, will be longer in proportion than the guns on the Woolwich principle.

ONE of the most recent novelties introduced into the English service in India is the metal gabion, or, rather, the galvanised iron bands from which gabions, and even bridges, may be constructed by interlacing the bands together. Gabions so formed are a great advance on those commonly used in earthworks, and formed of brushwood.

THE *Naval and Military Gazette* thinks that the banquet that was given to the survivors of the Balaclava charge must have been a mistake. Even since that date, inquests have been held once a week upon one of them. First, starvation, then drunkenness, and the last verdict on one was syncope, brought on by excessive drinking.

AN ingenious little pocket telemeter was exhibited at a recent meeting of the French Academy of Sciences. It consists of a small rectangular box, the size and shape of a penny match-box, and fitted with a couple of mirrors, with an adjusting screw, and slits for observing. It is much like a pocket sextant. With a base of 1-50th of the estimated distance, the errors in distances so measured are said not to exceed 10 per cent. The addition of a small telescope decreases this proportion of error by one half.

THE new scale of pay for French officers is as follows:—Colonels, 20 francs 70 cents, per day (\$4.14); lieutenant-colonels, 15 francs 90 cents. (\$3.18); chefs-de-bataillon, 13 francs 50 cents. (\$2.70); captains, 1st class, 9 francs (\$1.80); captains, 2d class, 8 francs 20 cents. (\$1.64); lieutenants, 1st class, 6 francs 30 cents. (\$1.26); lieutenants, 2nd class, 6 francs 10 cents. (\$1.22); and sub-lieutenants, 5 francs 80 cents. (\$1.16). That is a little worse than ours on the frontier, with all our cutting down. No wonder the Prussians licked them.

LIEUTENANT Colonel Smyth, who has just succeeded to the command of the 69th (British) Regiment, at Gibraltar, is the originator of the idea that regiments should all undertake the management of their own canteens. It turned out so successful that other regiments copied the 69th, participating in the profits, which previously went into the pockets of a civilian. Colonel Smyth met with great opposition at first, but he soon overcame this when it was found how many things the 69th were able to do out of the canteen fund which other regiments could not. The hint is well worth taking in the U. S. A.

WITH its army on a peace footing, Germany maintains one general for every 1885 men; France, one for every 1315; Belgium, one for every 1068; Austria, one for every 1360; Italy, one for every 1557; and Prussia, one for every 668 men. In Germany, again, there is one superior officer for every 213 men; in France, one for every 172; in Belgium, one for every 140; in Austria, one for every 208; and in Italy, one for every 192. On the 1st of November last, the Prussian Army, which ought to possess 34,376 non-commissioned officers, could only muster 29,156; being, therefore, 5,217 short of its complement. Various expedients are being resorted to by the Government to induce men to remain in the Army as non-commissioned officers—chief among which is the throwing open of higher and more lucrative appointments in the other government departments to men retired from the military service. In the Army of the United States we have, not including the heads of Staff corps, one general for every 2300 men, and, including the heads of Staff corps, one for every 1400 men. Of field officers we have one for every 169 men.

AN (English) Parliamentary paper (419), shows

that the total number of seamen in H.M.'s Navy, on 1st October, 1875, was 29,743, exclusive of 426 Kroomen. The total number of seamen in the Coastguard, on shore, on the same date, was 3,873. In 1865-66, the number of seamen who deserted from the Navy was 1,101. From this year the number of desertions declined to 1871-72, when 710 seamen deserted. In the year following, 1872-73, the number of desertions rose again to 1,072; in 1873-74, it was 1,061; and in 1874-75, it was 1,178. Admiralty Registers do not furnish information as to the length of service of seamen at the time of desertion. No returns have been kept of the number of seamen deserters recovered to the service in any year previous to 1874-75.

THE garrison of Vienna consists of three divisions, comprising six brigades of infantry and one of cavalry; in all, twenty-seven battalions of infantry, twelve squadrons of cavalry, twenty-three batteries of field artillery, with ninety-two guns, three battalions of garrison artillery, six companies of engineers, eleven squadrons of military train, and the completing services, making altogether a muster-roll of 3711 officers and 20,178 men. In addition there are 769 household troops that protect the Imperial Palace. The regiments are recruited from widely different portions of the Empire: five from Hungary, three from Bohemia, three from Galicia, and one each from Upper and Lower Austria and Moravia. At least half the garrison could be spared for immediate service, and is in a position to take the field at twenty-four hours' notice. Austria can place in Bosnia an army of 30,000 men without the slightest effort. Roads, bridges and other points have already been surveyed, and the details to be observed by the Army of Occupation, settled.

BY a recent order the whole of the officers of the German Navy are divided into three classes, distinguished as the Staff of the Admiralty, the Staff of the Navy, and the Active officers of the Navy. The first of these divisions will consist of twelve captains and eight lieutenant-commanders; the second, of nine captains, ten lieutenant-commanders, and four lieutenants. Promotion will be distinct in each of the three branches. Officers will be selected for the Staff of the Admiralty, who will be likely, from their known qualifications, to render efficient aid in the work of organizing the navy and perfecting and developing its strength. For the Staff of the Navy officers will be chosen who have specially studied some technical branch of their profession, and they will be permanently employed in their specialty. As distinguishing marks, officers of the Staff of the Admiralty will wear a gold crown, and officers of the Staff of the Navy a gold rosette, in place of the gold star worn by ordinary officers.

NEWS from Abyssinia is given by a Cairo correspondent to *Broad Arrow*:—“The Egyptian troops have not yet commenced their march into the interior. But the main force is already collected, and the start may have already been made. It is stated that General Kirkham, the Commander-in-Chief in Abyssinia, has been taken prisoner by the Egyptian out-posts and is now at Massowah. He had with him letters for the English Queen as well as for the Khedive. Two explanations are given for his having ventured within the lines. First, it was stated that he was an envoy of peace. Secondly, it is maintained that he was playing the spy to obtain information. The fact that he bore no flag of truce and tried to pass the outposts at night is in favor of the latter supposition. But the want of a flag may be explained by an ignorance of the usages of war, and the letters found on him are strongly in favor of the peaceable explanation of his audacity. Other Europeans were taken prisoners with him. All the prisoners, including Kirkham, are very well treated.”

THE conflicting accounts as to the intentions of the Lords of the Admiralty with regard to the *Vanguard* have been set at rest by the issue of an advertisement calling for tenders for raising and delivering her in dock. The particulars of position, weight, &c., supplied by the Admiralty are not encouraging. The ship is sunk eleven miles from land, in twenty fathoms low water, the tide having a rise of eight or nine feet, and the current running at from 2 1-2 to 3 miles an hour. She rests on her starboard bilge at an angle of fifteen degrees in soft sand, into which she has already sunk between eight and nine feet. She struck with her stern-post, and is probably damaged in that quarter; and the rent made by the *Iron Duke* is 14 feet in length by 2 1-2 in breadth. The upper deck is also encumbered with the wreck of the upper masts. With wind of force 4 all operations with divers cease, owing to the sea, and the time for actual work below has been, in eighteen and twenty fathoms, from fifteen to thirty minutes. The weight of the ship, with all her equipments, in water, which is the weight to be raised, is estimated at about 4,000 tons. The gunboat *Amelia* has been sounding on the Kish Bank, and the results are most discouraging. Large quantities of sand are accumulating in and around the vessel. The resistance offered by the hull to the under-roll of the sea seems to have brought back with every deep wave large deposits of fine white sand upon which the vessel is settling down. Before any operations can possibly be commenced the *Vanguard* will be invisible. It is now under serious consideration to mark the site where she lies as a new bank upon the Admiralty charts.

ONE of the most interesting incidents of the Silesian manoeuvres of September last, was the brilliant parade at Haynau, where the Crown-Princess of Germany (the Princess Royal of England) headed the 2nd Hussar Regiment, of which she is colonel, in its march-past before the Emperor, who was surrounded by a number of distinguished foreign visitors, in addition to the heads of the German Army. The most conspicuous foreign officer present was the Russian General, Count Kotzebue, Governor-General of Poland, to whom, in consideration of his exalted rank, a German staff captain was attached as orderly officer. With Count Kotzebue, who is a small man with a slight stoop, were no less than nine Russian officers—three generals and five colonels—besides his aide-de-camp. The French sent no higher officer than a chef-de-bataillon; their representatives are young men, one of whom, Staff Lieutenant Prince Broglie, was much admired by the ladies of Breslau and Liegnitz: the polite manners and acute observations of the French officers made a very favorable impression.

AN article of the present French law of recruiting authorises the Minister of War to keep in the ranks every man who should not have profited by his stay with the regiment to learn at least to read and write. Three schools are set up in every regiment, under the directions of the Lieutenant-Colonel. The course of studies in the schools of the first degree, consists of reading, writing and arithmetic, by company, under the direction of the Captains commanding. This course is obligatory for every man who can neither read, write, nor cipher. The schools of the second degree are for Corporals proposed for promotion, and for non-commissioned officers. The studies comprise grammar, arithmetic, geography and small military operations. The schools of the third degree are for non-commissioned officers whom the heads of corps judge capable of becoming officers. The course comprises French, arithmetic, French history, geography, plane geometry, topography, and fortification. Lieutenants or Sub-Lieutenants go through the courses of the second and third degree, which may also be followed by the one-year volunteers, under the superintendence of a Captain. The Lieutenant-Colonel sends in a report at the end of each quarter to the head of the corps, of each school in the order of merit. Thus is established a system of instruction at once gratuitous and compulsory, without costing a single centime to the commune or the State.

FROM experiments in Europe it has been found that by evaporating the watery elements contained in eggs, desiccated albumen and yolk can be obtained, which retain for a long time their original qualities so that pastry and omelettes can be made therewith. It may be remembered that the inventor of the celebrated pea-sausage, which was so largely used by the Prussian troops during the late war in France, and which formed the main part of their daily food during some of the forced marches which preluded their most brilliant successes, received a prompt reward of £6,000; and it is, therefore, only natural that we should hear that men of science and practical experience are now eagerly engaged in endeavoring to solve the egg problem for German use. In England, more than five years ago an officer invented a campaign biscuit, containing meat, and also a forage biscuit. The Commander-in-Chief strongly urged on the War Office that further trials should be made, with a view to the campaign biscuit being adopted for service in the field. In 1872 the inventor was officially informed that some of his biscuits, which had been stored for twelve months in a hut on the Curragh, remained perfectly good; and finally, it was announced to him in May last year that there were no funds available for departure from the ordinary rations issued to the troops, and that therefore further trials of his biscuits could only be undertaken at his own expense. That's the way John Bull does business.

A DECREE, dated the 5th November last, introduces compulsory military service into Japan. After pointing out that the despotism of the Middle Ages had created the special guard of samourais who alone had the right to wear and to use the sword, and that the imperial authority, when it had resumed its rights, diminished the pay of the samourais and forbade them to wear the sword, forming at the same time the nucleus of a regular army, the *Daijo-Daijū* says: “This is the true meaning of compulsory service, which leads to the formation of a really national army, and the determination of the right of each individual citizen to contribute to the defence of the country in danger—a right which will enable all Japanese the better to understand their duty towards the law and the Emperor, and which will prove to them that they are bound to give their labor to their country in time of peace, and shed their blood for it in time of war.” Every Japanese who has completed his twentieth year, must now, if drawn in the conscription, serve three years in the active army, and receive military instruction in his province. The time of service will be reduced to two years for those whose military instruction is complete, and soldiers who obtain certificates of good conduct will be drafted into the Imperial Guard. Every soldier who passes a satisfactory examination will be admitted into the military college for officers, but if appointed non-commissioned officer or officer, he will have to serve for seven years, and will then

be passed into the reserve. The reserve and the territorial armies are to consist of soldiers whose time of service has expired, and of men who have escaped the conscription.

BEAUTIFUL BROWN OR BLACK, no previous wash, BOSWELL & WARNER'S "COLORIFIC FOR THE HAIR." All druggists Depot No. 9 Dey st., New York.

Tasteless Medicines.—Castor Oil, and many other nauseous medicines, can be taken easily and safely in Dundas Dick and Co.'s Soft Capsules. No taste; no smell. Sold by your druggist. Ask him for our little book.

## BIRTHS.

SCHENCK.—Wednesday, February 2d, 1876, at Iowa City, Johnson County, Iowa, MARGARET TURNER SCHENCK, daughter of Lieut. A. D. and M. T. Schenck, Second U. S. Artillery.

## MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages and Births FIFTY CENTS each, and the name and address of the party sending must accompany the notice.]

KING.—SIGOURNEY.—On the 4th inst., by the Rev. E. W. Hager, Chaplain U. S. N., Wm. M. King, M. D., Medical Inspector of U. S. Navy, to CAROLINA E. J. SIGOURNEY, of Norfolk.

## DIED.

CUSHING.—At New York, January 31st, 1876, ROGER, youngest son of Captain Wm. Cushing, 69th Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y.

BOLTON.—JOHN HENRY BOLTON, oldest son of First Sergeant William Bolton, Company G, 17th Infantry, died at Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., on the evening of Jan. 20th, aged 5 years, 6 months and 26 days. His funeral was largely attended from the post on Sunday, there being a great number present from Bismarck, who went down to offer their sympathy to the bereaved parents, thus evincing the high esteem in which Sergeant Bolton and his estimable lady are held by all who have the pleasure of their acquaintance. Johnny was an unusually bright boy, of the kindest disposition, who made everybody his friend on first acquaintance; he will be missed at the garrison, where he was beloved by all, and will long be remembered by the men of Sergeant Bolton's company, among whom he was a universal favorite.

## STATIONS UNITED STATES NAVY

NAME.	Rate	Guns.	Tons &c.	COMMANDERS.	STATION.	NAME.	Rate	Guns.	Tons &c.	COMMANDERS.	STATION
AJAX, s.	4th	2	550	Comdr. T. H. Eastman.	N. A. Station, Pensacola.	Omaha, s.	2nd	12	1122	Capt. Edw. Simpson.	S. P. Sta., Panama.
Alaska, s.	2nd	12	1122	Capt. A. A. Sommies.	European Station, Lisbon.	Onward, s.	4th	12	704	Lt.-Comdr. Edw. S. Keyser.	S. P. Sta., Callao, Peru.
Alert, s.	3rd	6	640	Comdr. J. D. Marvin.	N. A. Sta., Norfolk.	Ossipee, s.	3rd	8	828	Comdr. S. L. Breeze.	N. A. Sta., Port Royal, S. C.
Alarm, s.	4th	1	400	Lieut.-Comdr. W. B. Hoff.	Torpedo boat, New York.	Passaic, s.	4th	8	496	Comdr. Chas. S. Norton.	N. A. Sta., Norfolk.
Ashuelot, p.	3rd	6	786	Comdr. Edm. O. Matthews.	Asiatic Station, Nagasaki.	Pawnee, s.	3rd	8	872	Lieut. John K. Winn.	N. A. Sta., Port Royal, S. C.
Brooklyn, s.	3nd	20	2000	Capt. John H. Upshur.	Key West.	Palos, s.	4th	6	306	Lt.-Comdr. W. R. Bridgeman.	Asiatic Sta., Shanghai.
CANONIUS, s.	4th	22	550	Comdr. Chas. A. Babcock.	N. A. Sta., New Orleans.	Penascola, s.	2nd	29	3000	Capt. Bancroft Gherardi.	Flag-s., N. P. Sta., Acapulco, Mex.
CATSKILL, s.	4th	2	496	Comdr. Henry Wilson.	N. A. Sta., Norfolk, Va.	Philo, s.	4th	8	317	Mate Benj. G. Perry.	N. A. Sta., Port Royal, S. C.
Congress, s.	2nd	16	2000	Capt. Earl English.	N. A. Sta., Port Royal, S. C.	Plants, s.	4th	8	306	Lt.-Comdr. N. Mayo Dyer.	N. A. Sta., Norfolk.
Colorado, s.	1st	46	3032	Capt. Daniel L. Braine.	Shore Sta., New York.	Plymouth, s.	2nd	13	1122	Capt. Edward Barrett.	N. P. Sta., Mare Island, Cal.
Consolidation, s.	3rd	10	1236	Comdr. Edward Torry.	Spec. Serv., Annapolis, Md.	Portsmouth, s.	3rd	14	946	Comdr. Silas Casey, Jr.	Spec. Serv., Norfolk.
Date, s.	3rd	8	820	Lt.-Comdr. Merrill Miller.	Annapolis, Naval Academy.	Powhatan, s.	2nd	17	2182	Capt. James E. Jonett.	Receiving Ship, Philadelphia.
Despatch, s.	4th	4	730	Comdr. Fredk. Rodgers.	Receiving Ship, Baltimore.	Potomac, s.	3rd	22	1475	Comdr. H. A. Adams, Jr.	Receiving Ship, Washington.
Dictator, s.	2nd	2	1750	Comdr. Aaron W. Weaver.	N. A. Sta., Port Royal, S. C.	Relief, s.	4th	8	468	Lieut. John F. Merry.	Fire Tug, Washington.
Fortune, s.	4th	9	206	Boatways James Heron.	Tug Pensacola.	Rescue, s.	4th	111	Mate Samuel Lomax.	Flag-s., N. P. Sta., at sea.	
Franklin, s.	1st	39	3172	Capt. Sam'l. R. Franklin.	Spec. Serv., Enr. Sta., Villefranche.	Richmond, s.	2nd	14	2000	Capt. Philip C. Johnson.	Spec. Serv., Rio Grande.
Frolic, s.	4th	8	614	Lieut. W. C. Gibson.	N. A. Sta., Montevideo.	Rio Bravo, s.	4th	6	68	Lt.-Cr. H. L. Johnson.	Tug Pensacola.
Gettysburg, p.	4th	2	518	Lt.-Comdr. F. M. Green.	N. A. Sta., Norfolk.	Rose, s.	4th	8	550	Mate John Oden'hal.	N. A. Sta., Pensacola.
Hartford, s.	2nd	18	2000	Capt. Stephen B. Lucas.	Receiving Ship, Mare Island, Cal.	SAUGUS, s.	4th	8	550	Comdr. Fred. R. Smith.	Receiving Ship, Portsmouth, N. H.
Huron, s.	3rd	4	450	Comdr. C. G. Carpenter.	Fug. New York.	Saco, s.	3rd	8	410	Comdr. Chas. S. McDougal.	Gunnery Ship, Naval Academy.
Independence, s.	2nd	29	1891	Capt. Thos. Parton.	N. A. Sta., Norfolk.	Sabine, s.	3rd	22	1475	Comdr. A. R. Yates.	N. A. Sta., Key West.
Intrepid, s.	4th	3	330	Comdr. C. L. Huntington.	Baltimore.	Shawmut, s.	3rd	8	410	Comdr. G. C. Wilts.	Receiving Ship, League Island, Pa.
Juniata, s.	3rd	8	828	Comdr. S. D. Greene.	Left Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 21.	Speedwell, s.	4th	8	306	Lieut. T. M. Gardner.	School Ship, New York.
Kearsarge, s.	6	695	Comdr. F. V. McNair.	N. A. Sta., Pensacola.	St. Louis, s.	3rd	16	421	Comdr. Byron Wilson.	Spec. Duty, Mediterranean.	
Lackawanna, s.	10	1026	Comdr. James A. Greer.	N. A. Sta., Pensacola.	St. M. Marus, s.	3rd	16	766	Comdr. Robt. L. Phythian.	Spec. Serv., Philadelphia.	
Lehigh, s.	4th	2	496	Comdr. G. A. Stevens.	N. A. Sta., Pensacola.	Supply, s.	4th	8	547	Comdr. G. W. Hayward.	Tug Annapolis, Md.
MAHOPAC, s.	4th	2	550	Lieut. Geo. B. Durand.	N. A. Sta., Pensacola.	Swatara, s.	3rd	8	910	Comdr. A. P. Cooke.	N. A. Sta., Norfolk.
MANHATTAN, s.	4th	2	550	Lt.-Comdr. B. F. Day.	N. A. Sta., Pensacola.	Tallapoosa, p.	4th	8	650	Lieut. D. G. McRitchie.	Spec. Serv., Mare Island.
Marion, s.	3rd	8	910	Comdr. R. F. Bradford.	N. A. Sta., Pensacola.	Tennessee, s.	2nd	23	2133	Capt. W. W. Low.	Receiving-ship, Boston.
Michigan, p.	3rd	8	450	Comdr. J. H. Gillis.	N. A. Sta., Pensacola.	Triana, s.	4th	8	306	Mate Lewis G. Cook.	Receiving-ship, Norfolk.
Minnesota, s.	1st	46	3000	Captain A. W. Johnson.	Spec. Serv., Marquette.	Tucarora, s.	3rd	6	726	Comdr. Jon. N. Miller.	N. A. Sta., en route to Australia.
Montauk, s.	4th	2	496	Comdr. E. P. McCrea.	Norfolk.	Vandalia, s.	4th	8	910	Comdr. Milton Huxton.	S. A. Sta., Montevideo.
Monocacy, p.	6	747	Comdr. Joseph F. Fife.	N. A. Sta., Tientsin.	Wabash, s.	4th	1	363	Comdr. Wm. A. Kirkland.	Receiving-ship, Boston.	
Monongahela, s.	2nd	11	960	Capt. Lewis A. Kimberly.	Key West.	Worcester, s.	1st	45	900	Capt. Ralph Chandler.	Receiving-ship, Norfolk, Va.
Nantucket, s.	4th	2	496	Comdr. E. C. Merriman.	N. A. Sta., Norfolk.	Wyandotte, s.	2nd	15	2000	Capt. Chas. H. Cushman.	N. A. Sta., Norfolk.
New Hampshire, s.	2nd	15	2600	Fitting for Store-s at Port Royal.	N. A. Sta., Norfolk.	Yantic, s.	4th	2	550	Comdr. Alfred Hopkins.	Asiatic Sta., Nagasaki.
Nina, s.	4th	8	306	Mate J. H. Brown.	Torpedo-boat, Newport, R. I.		3rd	3	410	Comdr. R. S. McCook.	

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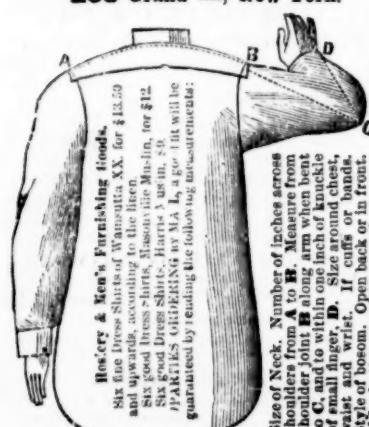
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